

JPRS 74046

20 August 1979

Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2009



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74046	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT, No. 2009			5. Report Date 20 August 1979	
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rep. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(G) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information on socioeconomic, government, political, and technical developments in the countries of the Near East and North Africa.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
Political Science	<u>Inter-Arab Affairs</u>	<u>X Libya</u>	<u>Sultanate of Oman</u>	
Sociology	<u>X North African Affairs</u>	<u>Mauritania</u>	<u>Syria</u>	
Economics	<u>Afghanistan</u>	<u>X Morocco</u>	<u>X Tunisia</u>	
Culture (Social Sciences)	<u>X Algeria</u>	<u>People's Democratic Republic of Yemen</u>	<u>United Arab Emirates</u>	
Ethnology	<u>X Bahrain</u>	<u>Persian Gulf Area</u>	<u>Western Sahara</u>	
Geography	<u>X Egypt</u>	<u>Qatar</u>	<u>Yemen Arab Republic</u>	
Techological	<u>X Iran</u>	<u>Saudi Arabia</u>		
Military Sciences	<u>X Iraq</u>	<u>Spanish North Africa</u>		
	<u>X Israel</u>	<u>Sudan</u>		
	<u>Jordan</u>			
	<u>Kuwait</u>			
	<u>X Lebanon</u>			
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K, 15				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 75	
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price	

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NORTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IRAQI FINANCING FOR PROJECTS--Sana'a', 16 Jul 79--Yesterday morning in the Central Planning Organization building a meeting was held between the Yemeni committee presided over by 'Ali Lutf al-Thawr, development minister and president of the CPO, and the Iraqi delegation under the leadership of Dr 'Abd al-Amir al-Anbari, director of the Iraqi Fund for Development. During this meeting a study of the projects for which the Iraqi Fund for Development will share the financing was completed. Included in these projects is the Hodaydah airport. These funds will help finance roads, youth houses, sewage, and agricultural projects. Attending the meeting were 'Ali al-Bahr, agent for the CPO and Muhammad al-Haymi, director of the Civil Aviation Authority and Weather Bureau. [Excerpts] [Sana'a' AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 16 Jul 79 p 1, 2]

IRAQ LOAN TO YEMEN--Baghdad, 16 Jul--The Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development agreed to award Yemen a loan of \$300 million for various projects which will include \$15 million for the Hodaydah airport. These projects will be achieved in the next five years. [Excerpts] [Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 16 Jul 79 p 1]

CSO: 4802

ALGIERS PAPER HAILS SOLIDARITY EFFORT OF OAU SUMMIT

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Commentary by E.M.: "Monrovia, a Spectacular Success for the African Peoples"]

[Text] "Africa has unmasked the challenge of expansionism." This is the most characteristic result that can be drawn from the extremely full overall result of the 16th OAU summit. This result is due primarily to the wisdom and the observance of the spirit of African unity which motivated the heads of state and government leaders who took part in the summit. Called on to pronounce themselves on the acknowledgment of the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence, the latter in fact followed the logic of history, according to which every international community opposes control over a people's national territory by any other power. The case of the Sahara is an obvious one in this respect. And the OAU would have failed to satisfy this logic and justice had it not acknowledged the justness and validity of this case. The triumph of these noble ideas in their loftiest form, since they were expressed on behalf of not only the African countries still under domination but also the Middle East and Palestine in particular, was entirely to be expected.

The OAU has the sacred duty to guarantee the inviolability of its members' borders, without distinguishing between what are called small nations and large nations. Whether large or small they all form a single whole; whether the latter's inalienable rights are flouted or in the presence of an imminent danger to any individual country.

Once again the OAU cannot have hesitated in doing its utmost to gain acceptance of its peoples' dignity and vital interests, without any concessions affecting the principles of its charter. We could even say that it did more: did it not use all its moral strength to blacklist those of its members who violate these principles and set themselves up as new colonizers, trying to impose their diktat on a people who aspire only to freely exercise their full sovereignty; or the member which, by abdicating all national responsibility to imperialism and Zionism, has joined an unnatural alliance and is alining once again with the oppressors, with the enemy of the Arab nation.

The great effort of international solidarity also attested by the resolutions adopted in Monrovia strengthens our deep-seated conviction that the OAU has managed to transcend all false problems and is achieving interdependence between Africa and the Arab world, the interweaving of the interests of both areas.

Algeria has always cooperated in this movement of solidarity, setting itself at the vanguard of those who attack the islands of colonialist resistance on the continent or who lend their assistance in all cases of aggression and their support to forces of progress. Also it is one of the countries proudest of this success of the 16th OAU summit. It made a major contribution to it. President Chadli worked on it personally, multiplying contacts and consultations with the heads of delegation present in Monrovia. He has worked consistently for the success of this summit, which he eventually achieved on behalf of all other people of good will. In this connection our country remains loyal to the political line which it has set itself, sparing no effort to achieve the ideal of the African peoples as a whole--an Africa realizing its destiny in harmony and peace.

When he left Algeria for the Liberian capital President Chadli was keen to confirm our country's stance with regard to the hotbeds of tension maintained by certain powers with the benevolent complicity of some African states. "It is our duty," the head of state said, in essence, "to oppose the maneuvers being plotted in both the North and the South with the aim of replacing traditional colonialism with a neocolonialism which both devotes itself to pillaging our wealth and obstructs our advance toward realizing our peoples' progress and harmony among them and toward guaranteeing calm and peace on our continent." Following the diplomatic success achieved in Monrovia, thanks, above all, to the discretion with which the Algerian delegation worked, the effectiveness of its action and the case with which once more it scrupulously observed the spirit of African unity, President Chadli expressed his full satisfaction with the conclusions produced by the results of the 16th OAU summit and his confidence in "the OAU's action in support of the people's struggle, the protection of the continent from covetous attitudes and maneuvers and its contribution to creating a climate of stability which will permit our countries to be built and progress and prosperity for our peoples to be achieved."

Monrovia will remain an important step toward improved relations among the peoples on the basis of the observance of their national rights--a condition which will also facilitate the development of the states.

CSO: 4400

ALGERIA

'EL MOUDJAHID' CARRIES APS COMMENTARY ON MAURITANIAN-SAHARAN PEACE TREATY

Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 6 Aug (APS)--The Algerian news agency APS in a commentary published by the nation French language daily EL MOUDJAHID has qualified the Mauritanian-Saharan peace treaty signed here yesterday as "a victory of reason and justice."

The event, the agency said, has a double interest: On one hand it symbolizes a return to reason and wisdom and the triumph of a just cause on the other.

In conformity with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and UN resolutions, the Saharan people's national rights have been recognized by one of the sides involved in the conflict making of the Madrid Accord a lapsed agreement. Mauritania has demonstrated its attachment to the principles regulating international relations.

For all these reasons, APS added, this agreement means an important political turning point in the evolution of the Saharan problem despite Moroccan threats against the Mauritanian Government. But these habitual menaces cannot lead to a questioning by Mauritania of decisions made under full sovereignty and independence. Mauritania has made it clear that it will pursue its action in accordance with resolutions and recommendations adopted by the African and international communities.

APS concluded: "The Mauritanian-Saharan peace treaty will undoubtedly pave the way to a just peace based on the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence."

CSO: 4420

BILL ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION ADOPTED, COMMENTED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 7 Jul 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] Algiers (APN)--Saturday afternoon the National People's Assembly [APN] unanimously adopted a bill revising the constitution. The bill had been submitted to the assembly by the president of the republic in accordance with Article 191 of the constitution.

The bill deals with 14 articles of the recommendation made by the Fourth FLN Congress relative to an examination of the constitution for the purpose of making amendments.

The amendments which were adopted concern principally the presidential term of office fixed henceforth at 5 years, restraints capable of preventing the president of the republic from exercising his duties, the responsibilities of the prime minister and the optional appointment of more than one vice president of the republic by the head of state. The bill also annuls certain procedures which are considered to be of no interest as a consequence of the Fourth FLN Congress.

The bill on the revision of the constitution as adopted by the APN stipulates the following:

Article 1

Article 105, Paragraph 3 of the constitution is modified to read as follows:

"He (the candidate for the Presidency of the Republic) is proposed by the FLN Party Congress in accordance with its statutes."

Article 2

Article 108 of the constitution is modified to read as follows:

The presidential term of office is 5 years.

The president of the republic may be reelected.

Article 3

The following is added to Article 110 at the end of the constitution: "As God is our witness."

Article 4

Article 111, Paragraph 15 of the constitution is modified to read as follows:

"He may delegate part of his powers to the vice president or vice presidents of the republic." (The remainder is unchanged).

Article 5

Article 112 of the constitution is modified to read as follows:

"The president of the republic may appoint one or more vice presidents of the republic to support and assist him in his responsibility."

Article 6

Article 113 of the constitution is modified to read as follows:

"The president of the republic appoints the cabinet among whom is the prime minister who assists him in the coordination of the governmental activity and implementation of the decisions reached in the Council of Ministers.

"The prime minister exercises his responsibilities within the scope of the powers delegated to him by the president of the republic in accordance with Article 111, Paragraph 15 of the constitution."

Article 7

Article 115 of the constitution is modified to read as follows:

"In their respective duties the vice president or vice presidents of the republic..." (The remainder is unchanged).

Article 8

Article 116 of the constitution is modified to read as follows:

"In no case may the president of the republic delegate the right to appoint or remove from office the vice president or vice presidents of the republic..." (The remainder is unchanged).

Article 9

Article 117 of the constitution is modified to read as follows:

"When the president of the republic, for reasons of serious and lasting illness, is totally unable to carry out his responsibilities, the party's Central Committee meets in plenary session and, after verifying the factual nature of this encumbrance by all appropriate means, proposes through a two-thirds majority of its members that the APN formally declare a state of encumbrance.

"Through a two-thirds majority of its members the APN formally declares the president of the republic to be incapacitated, and the APN chairman, serving as head of state during an interim period not to exceed 45 days, will carry out the president's responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of Article 118 of the constitution.

"In case of a continuation of the incapacitation, after 45 days a vacancy will be declared through the procedure of a formal resignation in accordance with the stipulations of the above paragraphs and the provisions of this article as contained in the following paragraphs.

"In case of the resignation or death of the president of the republic, the APN meets in plenary session and declares the definitive vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic.

"The chairman of the APN assumes the responsibility of head of state for a period not to exceed 45 days during which presidential elections are arranged. The APN chairman may not be a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

"The candidate for the Presidency of the Republic is proposed by the FLN Party Congress in accordance with its statutes.

"The president-elect of the republic carries out his mandate in accordance with Article 108 of the constitution."

Article 10

Article 118 of the constitution, Paragraphs 2 and 3, is modified to read as follows:

"During the 45-day periods covered by the 2d and 5th paragraphs of Article 117 of the constitution..." (The remainder is unchanged).

"During those same periods the responsibilities of the vice president or vice presidents may not be terminated..." (The remainder is unchanged).

Article 11

Articles 197 and 198 of the constitution are eliminated from the constitution.

Article 12

A new Article 197 is added to the constitution (under a third heading entitled miscellaneous provisions) to read as follows:

"The provision called for in Article 108, Paragraph 1 of the constitution is applicable to the presidential term of office which follows the Fourth FLN Congress."

Article 13

Article 199 of the constitution becomes Article 198.

Article 14

This bill revising the constitution will be published in the official newspaper of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The bill was introduced by Small Hamdani, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the government, representing the president of the republic, in the presence of Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Central Committee and minister of the moudjahids.

Mr Hamdani was to emphasize the importance of this meeting, stating: "The meeting is all the more important in that it deals with a text which expresses the orientations of the Fourth FLN Party Congress."

Speaking of the overall text, Mr Hamdani indicated that "the constitution expresses in a sincere manner one of the objectives of the revolutionary readjustment of 19 June 1965--namely, the establishment of a state which will survive governments and men."

He also stated that the FLN Central Committee and Politburo were impressed by the bill introduced by the president of the republic after which the conference became one of a positive nature.

Mr Hamdani then stressed that the Fourth FLN Congress recommended an examination of the constitution in order to make certain amendments connected with the following points:

- 1) If the Central Committee is capable of proposing a candidate to the Presidency of the Republic, that should be stipulated in the text of the constitution.
- 2) Arrange for the appointment of the party's secretary general to coincide with its appointment of a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic and study the question of the duration of the presidential term of office.
- 3) Determine the temporary restraints which may prevent the president of the republic from exercising his duties and designate the authority responsible for establishing those restraints as well as the authority charged with assuring a smoothrunning interim period while defining his scope of responsibility.

- 4) Arrange for the appointment of the prime minister to be obligatory while defining his scope of responsibility within the framework of unified executive function.
- 5) Reexamine the appointment of more than one vice president of the republic while permitting their appointment by the president of the republic to be optional.
- 6) Study the possibility of eliminating certain procedures which have become of no interest.

On the basis of this recommendation and the last six points, the president of the republic, in accordance with Article 191 of the constitution, has submitted the above bill to the APN summarizing the recommendation of the Fourth FLN Congress in 14 articles.

Speaking in turn, the chairman of the assembly's coordination committee proceeded to give his report on the bill before proposing its adoption, asserting that it reflected the political desire of the Fourth FLN Party Congress.

After hearing the head of state's representative and the committee chairman, several deputies spoke giving their viewpoints and suggestions concerning the bill. The proposals made by the various speakers will be submitted to the president of the republic and will be thoroughly considered within the framework of the Central Committee or the congress.

8568

CSO: 4400

POLISH-ALGERIAN TRADE POLICY NOTED

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 24, 16 Jun 79 Supplement p 19

[Article by Aleksander Paszynski: "Our Bridgehead in Algeria"]

[Text] The exhibition of the Polish Building Engineering has scored a success. I note this already at the beginning, for life has not exactly coddled us recently. The most spectacular results were achieved by BUMAR which had sold offhand all its numerous exhibits and received, moreover a guarantee that its further exhibits at the upcoming September fair would likewise remain on location; everyone on both sides was happy.

This meeting which lasted from 16 to 25 May cannot be considered a simple show, even though the exhibition constituted its main part. It was rather a grand promotion action accompanied by technical seminars; the point was to present as thoroughly as possible both our achievements and to make a commercial offer in the field of building engineering, construed most broadly, viz., beginning from town and land planning and investment problems, through particular fields of building engineering, such as housing, industrial facilities, schools, utilities, etc., down to machines, equipment, construction materials plants, cadre training, and even preservation of historical monuments.

The exhibition was sponsored by the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade (PIHZ) conjointly with the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, and was opened by Minister Adam Glazur, together with his Algerian counterpart, Minister Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, and participation of five other Algerian ministers. Please don't assume that I am substituting for PAP [Polish Press Agency] in giving protocol information--this is important. Other agencies also participated. Thus, alongside BUDIMEX and the afore-said BUMAR, there were also POLIMEX-CEKOP construction materials' industry plants, LABIMEX exhibited measuring equipment, ENERGOPOL, as a contractor offered hydraulic and power structures and of course gas and oil pipelines as well, and POLSERVISE, which is our principal supplier of various export specialties. For 10 days, the representatives of these agencies endeavored to present to the Algerian counterpart our possibilities as a partner who can undertake many tasks indispensable for Algeria.

High Expectations and Problems

Three questions arise here: First, what we are seeking for in this market, second, what does Algeria expect from us, and third, what can we offer her? Let us begin with the second that is from Algerian expectations, for it is rather interesting not only from the business viewpoint.

Algeria achieved its independence 17 years ago. After the first euphoria caused by this fact, enhanced by the potential inherited from the past, another was added in the form of petroleum and gas. Industrialization financed with income from petroleum and gas has become the programmatic order of the day. It was, however, conceived as an antithesis of the petroleum monoculture which after all must end sometime. But ambitions, coupled with material resources of the country, prompted the adoption of a pattern which did not quite conform to potential realities, i.e., the most advanced technology. It was purchased from companies which were leading in this field, and put into the hands which often were not yet adapted to handle it. At present the degree of utilization of this modern potential is not very high despite the fact that its construction did cost huge sums.

Agriculture likewise has its problems. Nationalized farms of the colons and producers' cooperatives created during the first phase of land reforms are not yet fully intensive, especially the junction of agricultural production and trade, and processing, create a lot of problems. The state is building modern socialist villages (but with a mosque in each of them), provided with every sort of technical equipment, but the Algerian peasants who are used to different conditions of life and work are not always very happy with the comforts provided to them. The situation compelled, perhaps overhastily, the liquidation of major vineyard areas; the former French market was not very willing to accept Algerian wine; the grubbed up vineyards were replaced by grain cultures.

Generally the majority of goods come from imports. Wholesale trade and department stores are state owned, but there are also medium and small private trades and artisans. The subsidized government prices are transformed into high prices of the private market. Algiers is today one of the most expensive cities of the world, despite the fact that official wages are rather low.

Change in Priorities

To this should be added a drastic natural growth of population probably the highest in the world. Although statistics are not too accurate, it has been estimated that already today the country numbers almost 19 million inhabitants and within ten years it will exceed 30 million! This drastic growth, coupled by migration from the south, is concentrated in a narrow coastal belt, which puts a heavy burden on the infrastructure. In the city of Algiers, water is only available at night, communications are made

difficult, and the average overcrowding of dwellings is 12 persons. Algerian families are extremely large, there are too many children, no playgrounds or something that we call the neighborhood facilities; there are no housing areas at all, only large more-than-a-dozen story houses, and villas. The villas are symbols of the "white," literally and figuratively, French Algiers. No wonder that life goes on in the street, although there are no sidewalks, which formerly were unnecessary. The city requires urgent maintenance work.

In this situation, housing at present is one of the major problems, and perhaps even the major, social and economic, and even political problem of Algeria. At the start it seemed that what remained after the French left would suffice for many years. At present 40,000 apartments are being built annually but no one knows exactly what the actual increase is because many old ones are not fit for use, and as a result, the city becomes overgrown with houses patched with sheet metal and clay. The government plan envisages a rapid increase in new construction of up to 100,000 apartments annually, even though it is already known that in the long run it will be necessary to build 200,000 units. Who is to build them?

The second, equally great problem, is to stem migration from the countryside to the cities. This, however, necessitates the expansion of the presently inhabited area which stretches along a narrow coastal strip. This calls for developing the great uplands, mountain range, and even settlements in the Sahara. This is possible, for there was a time in the past when life flourished there, but such plans require enormous outlays and technology capable of building roads, finding water, and afforestation of these spaces. The funds for this could probably be found but the potential is lacking, particularly the persons who could draw up land development for these gigantic expenses.

Algeria is thus faced as it were with a second revolution. It is aware that its former efforts to skip stages have not brought about the expected results. There is open talk about the necessity of new economic priorities, from among which three come to the fore: Housing, the third stage of the land reform (or reconstruction of agriculture), and activating the southern part of the country.

For Gas and Petroleum

The currency with which Algeria can pay for this program is obviously petroleum and gas. For this price everyone in the world is prepared to begin work. And they are doing it. As yet, however, the orderers are cautious, they negotiate with everyone, but they have not signed a contract with anyone. The trading partners from the West have an advantage in the form of credits offered, whereas socialist countries have a common ideology, a more realistic approach, a better knowledge of developing countries, and--which in trade is not without importance--a better image in the eyes of the people with sharp colonial memories.

I cannot explain why, but Poland enjoys special favor. The number of our specialists, especially in the field of land planning, town planning and construction, working in this country is considerable and they enjoy a good reputation. Many responsible officials of the state apparatus graduated in Poland for example, the above-mentioned Minister Aouchiche, and one of the ministers of the previous government who has retained his portfolio, who does not hide his partiality for us. This may be also due to emotional considerations. The film about Warsaw which was shown during the exhibition aroused an intense response, especially in the context of insurrection scenes and the first years of reconstruction showing realities of life in the city. I will return after a while to this subject, for it leads to many uneconomic questions, but for the moment let us deal with reality.

And so, our bridgehead in Algeria is strong. Not only because of the work of specialists sent here via POLSERVISE, but also thanks to the first entrance of BUDIMEX. Thus, for some time a large group of Polish specialists have been at work in Algeria to draw up at the request of hosts a technical, organizational and economical program, and even a system of cadre training, in short a proposal for housing construction. The present exhibition and symposia were to be the next step.

This step was of exceptional importance. Algeria, like the majority of developing countries able to pay, is waiting subconsciously for someone to implement her investment program. While in the case of a couple of industrial installations such a method of operation is still conceivable, after all even the construction of 100,000 or 200,000 apartments is unreal. Such attempts were made in Algeria by the West and even the most daring ones turned bankrupt....

These and other experiences of building new plants under "turnkey" contracts and then handing them over to untrained work forces, made Minister Glazur firm in this case. In the first place he clearly stated that such a vast program of housing construction could not be implemented by foreign agents alone: Algeria must create its own building industry. Poland will be glad to assist in this matter, that is to work out proposals and designs, supply building material, plants, machines, technical supervision, cadre training, etc., and perhaps also build but on a limited scale only. What we will have to do and what will be our part in this undertaking should be decided by working groups appointed as a result of talks between both ministers.

Pro domo sua

Meanwhile it may be well to answer a few questions. In the first place, what is our interest in all this? The answer that we are after petroleum and gas does not exhaust the subject, although quite obviously this motif is by no means trifling. In the past year Algeria produced 54 million tons of crude oil. The known reserves of Algerian petroleum indicate that they

will last for at least 20 years, but how much there is in Sahara no one really knows. Contracts for 67 billion cubic meters of gas up to 1985 have been already signed. Until then, our chances of buying are slim, but afterwards?

After all, they now have money to finance sales. In 1978, liquid fuels provided Algeria an income of 6.2 billion dollars. The United States buys over half of the production and has become Algeria's principal trade partner. In our policy to stimulate contacts with the Third World, Algeria is one of the most important targets. It is no wonder, therefore, that we want to concentrate our efforts here and that we are offering new, non-conventional proposals.

Are they however sufficiently attractive? I confess that this question occupied my mind during my entire stay in Algeria and in the numerous talks I had there. As a matter of fact I had the impression that our construction specialists could not or would not get away from concepts dictated by our domestic realities. Compared with what can be seen on site, especially as to the life of Algerian families in large apartment houses, our industrial techniques are not compatible. I think that it is necessary to carry out sociological and economical research studies before answering the question: How to build, and should we build as we do in Poland and as the French once did?

There are many such questions. However, the interested people say that this is the job order and that excessive reasoning could cause others to win, who perhaps are less righteous but can count money better.... Very likely, but if we wish to gain a solid foothold in this country, then, perhaps, it is by offering a more mature kind of counseling? And enter more deeply, and not come to a halt as though halfway. Perhaps even deciding to form a joint Polish-Algerian design institute based on partnership which would take up the problems of land planning and town planning on a national scale down to local planning? This way, the scope of this activity would, for example, include the south and the creation of an expansive technical infrastructure of the country.

This is not a daydream. Prof Ryszard Karłowicz (Warsaw Polytechnic, author, of the Torun University and the academic town) who has worked in Algiers for a couple of years, spoke to me about his experiences connected with the dissertations topics of the Warsaw architecture students concerning Algeria. The results were excellent, but after the first attempts we lost the cause. Dr Stanislaw Wyganowski, formerly director of the Warsaw Institute of Town Planning and Architecture, was telling me for instance of an Algerian suggestion, not adopted by us, to have Poles fill positions of chief architect in all governorates (wilayaat) (after the reform they number over 30) by Poles.

We could cite many more such suggestions, but they have faded. In a way it was an accident that the building industry and its foreign trade agency BUDINEX became our chief exponent in Algeria. I have much respect for what

the agency has already done here, but I do not think that it is exactly the building industry which should control all activities that potentially exist in this market. Neither this nor any other agency will be able to cope with every situation. I believe that it is necessary to create in Poland some integrated body that would program all these activities and reconcile various opinions and priorities.

This is not only economical. It is nice that we have recognized the market as an important one, but, for example, we have not yet formed a Polish-Algerian Friendship Society, although others exist. I was also surprised that there does not exist in Algiers some sort of Polish Institute or a center of culture and information, a possibility of learning Polish, showing films, etc., although there is already such a Bulgarian center. It would be an asset, not just because of the possibility of our specialists working there to use it but also to use them as lecturers, and then show films such as "Polish school" (see response to film about Warsaw). Contacts generated with our people, for example, would arouse the interest of Algerian youth in a possibility of studying in Poland. Where can they study and cultivate the language?

I wrote about a large group of graduates from our colleges who occupy rather responsible posts in local administration; during a talk with one of them I was ironically told that he reads the articles of my chief only in LE MONDE, for there is no Polish press available locally. Would it not be expedient to create for these people some possibilities of contacts with Poland.

1015

CSO: 2600

ENERGY OUTLOOK, CONSERVATION NEEDS EXAMINED

Manama GULF MIRROR, Northern Edition, in English 20 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

BAHRAIN could be importing oil products for its own use in less than 15 years, the general manager of the Bahrain National Oil Company, Mr Hassan Fakhro, told Sulmaniya Rotarians this week.

This assumes an annual growth in local demand of no more than 10 per cent even though in recent years the demand has been increasing by between 20 and 25 per cent.

Rising electricity demand could mean the need to import gas, or electricity, or both, by the first decade of the next century.

"It does not look good," Mr Fakhro said. "For a country that has relied on oil for the largest part of its foreign earnings, it looks worse."

In this context, he called for vigorous conservation measures, including the installation of waste-heat recovery units at power stations and industrial plants, and greater emphasis on the

search for alternative sources of energy.

He said Banoco had in the past year commissioned a \$2 million feasibility study to investigate means of improving recovery and production of known reserves, and was attempting to influence exploration for more oil and more gas.

It had also striven for the proper utilisation of the vented gas in the oilfield, and the Banagas project to recover 110 million cubic feet a day of previously wasted gas would be commissioned by late summer.

After the production of propane, butane and naptha, expected to be worth some \$40 million in 1980, there were good prospects of utilising the residue gas for either a methanol or an ammonia plant.

But Mr Fakhro added: "Just as important a means of conservation of energy is a correct and just pricing policy; not just for fossil fuels, but for generated energy such as electricity."

CSO: 4820

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO REVIEW CONSTITUTION

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 20 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] The People's Assembly (PA) yesterday approved the report submitted by the PA committee which was specially formed to study the proposed amendments to the Constitution, PA sources said.

More than 70 percent of the PA members in a motion earlier this month called for amending pertaining to the Shura (Consultation, and including new ones pertaining to the Shura Council and the Press.

The ad hoc committee has been since studying whether the motion on constitutional amendments is in conformity with the Constitution itself.

The report confirmed the constitutionality of the PA members' motion as it was based on Article 89 of the Constitution which entitles the President of the Republic and the People's Assembly members to ask for the amendment of one or more article of the Constitution.

The proposed amendments have to do with the articles on the organisation of the state, Shari'a (Islamic Law), the economic structure of the state and the Arab Socialist Union.

Shura

Regarding the Shura Council, the report emphasised the need for such a council which would include representatives of the Egyptian people with all its political trends.

The Council, the report said, would be an assembly of experts and advisors of high calibre to take part in deciding matters vital to the Egyptian people.

The Press

As to the press, the report continued, it was necessary to ask for passing a constitutional article on establishing the Press as fourth estate in

view of the vital role of the Press as a means of conveying opinion, and shaping it in such a way that ensures the good of the Egyptians.

The motion emphasises Shari'a (Islamic Law) as a source of legislation, and at the same time, takes account of the fact that Shari'a provides for securing the rights of non-Moslems.

Asu

The report also pointed out that the latest developments in Egypt's political life, particularly with a multi-party system introduced, have made the Arab Socialist Union null and void.

One of the proposed articles pertaining to the press provides that the Egyptian people shall exercise their supremacy over the Press in accordance with the Constitution and the laws in force.

Another article provides that censorship, as well as suspension and abolition, shall be prohibited by the law.

The motion includes five other articles on the Higher press council and pressmen's immunities.

CSO: 4820

COMMERCIAL ROLE ABROAD DEFINED

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 15 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] Egyptian commercial representatives abroad will be directly responsible for promoting economic cooperation between Egypt and various foreign countries, Mr Gamal el Nazer, Minister of State for Economic Cooperation said yesterday.

Addressing a ceremony marking the opening of a training course organized by the Investment Authority, Mr Nazer said that Egyptian commercial representatives will play the role of Investment Authority in explaining Egypt's policy of investment.

Another job of the Egyptian commercial representatives abroad is to explore the possibilities of the participation of foreign investors in joint projects with Egypt, Mr Nazer said.

Egyptian commercial representatives abroad will also have to explain to foreign investors priorities of investment in Egypt and the rules of investment both in and outside the free zones, Mr Nazer added.

The Minister of State for Economic Cooperation also reminded the Egyptian commercial representatives of their main job which aims at creating good markets for Egyptian goods abroad and promoting Egyptian economy, especially in time of peace.

Mr Nazer said that an information centre will be established to supply the commercial representatives abroad with all the data and information on the projects which are to be implemented in Egypt.

In this context, Mr Nazer urged the commercial representatives to use up-to-date means of communication in their contacts with the Ministry, so that they can take their decisions in the shortest possible time.

In order to get the commercial representatives acquainted with economic developments in Egypt, the Investment Authority will send them bulletins and periodicals at regular intervals Mr Nazer said.

CHANGES IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM PROPOSED

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 17 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] Ministry of Manpower and Vocational Training proposed making expansion in technical education and directing large numbers of students to secondary technical schools, revealed Mr Mamduh Saleh, Undersecretary of Planning Affairs at the Ministry.

The proposal suggested consulting businessmen when defining education schemes, programmes and development of skills to draw a policy for technical education and to provide technicians necessary for work locally and abroad.

The Higher Committee for Manpower Planning will meet to discuss the aforementioned proposal which warned against unstudied expansion in the graduation of general secondary schools and university students within the next ten years. It stated that such graduates will be obliged to accept occupations below the standard of their training courses.

The proposal called for an expansion in primary education, the distribution of educational bodies according to the requirements of various regions and coordination between industrial education and training centres.

New Batch

At the press conference held yesterday, Mr Kheir Kenawi, Director of the Vocational Training Department, announced that it was decided to accept a new batch of students at the Armed Forces Vocational Training Centres.

Students should have the General Preparatory Certificate or the Azhar Preparatory Certificate and should be 25 years of age at most.

A three-year course of training will entitle graduates to receive a salary of LE 45 and graduates with one and half-year course will get LE 35 monthly. The salary will be graded to reach LE 105.

Mr Kenawi stated that the graduate will be granted a certificate from the Armed Forces together with the Ministry of Education. This certificate equals the secondary industrial certificate and entitles him to join the Armed Forces Technical Institute. The graduate will also be granted an experience certificate which qualifies him for civilian service as well.

Moreover, the vocational training centres, continued Mr Kenawi, are equipped with the most advanced training equipment such as T.V. closed circuits. These centres qualify students coming from Arab and African countries.

Some of the advantages given to the graduates are performing Hajj and Umra at the expense of the Armed Forces, providing flats, financial loans, free medical treatment for the graduate and his family in addition to a monthly remuneration of LE 25,500.

CSO: 4820

REPORT LISTS OBSTACLES WHICH CONFRONT DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic 1 Aug 79 pp 6-8

[Text] During the past quarter-century, industry has overtaken the agricultural sector, which used to dominate the Egyptian economy, and industry now represents about 35 percent of the gross national product. Recently, however, the course and development of industrial production has encountered numerous obstacles which have hindered its expansion.

The report of the National Production Council has listed the following seven basic obstacles which confront the public and the private sector:

1. The lack of sufficient competition from joint projects and from imported goods. Open-door projects have received concessions and tax and customs exemptions which domestic projects have not enjoyed, so that they do not face adequate competition, whereas domestic products face strong competition from foreign goods which enter the country under the protection of the import regulations without converting currency. Furthermore, some of the joint projects, before they begin their production, are authorized to import fully manufactured products comparable to those which they are going to undertake to manufacture, on the pretext of acquainting the Egyptian consumer with them.

Furthermore, the domestic production in the joint projects for which approval has been issued can fulfill the requirements of the country. Hence, the council's resolution calls for amending the open-door laws to permit domestic companies to enjoy the same privileges that the foreign developer enjoys and for approving joint projects which are in the plan of the state, and also for subjecting these projects to the auditing supervision which represents public money if it participates in them.

2. The disadvantage at which the customs duties place domestic products with respect to foreign goods. Domestic industry complains:

- a. That the duties which are imposed on the requisites of production are higher than those which are imposed on fully processed imported

goods, and that the duties on domestic goods ought to be less, rather than more, than those which are imposed on imported goods.

b. That all of the imports from the countries of the Arab common market are exempted from customs and commercial duties under the Arab common market agreement, and that some of the imports from India and Yugoslavia are exempted from one-half of the duties under the tripartite agreement which was contracted with them, and this situation creates unequal competition with the domestic products, which are subjected to the requirements of customs duties. What is wanted is to have the imports from the tripartite agreement nations and the Arab common market nations confined to the categories and quantities which Egypt actually needs and to have the customs duties on products which are imported for the manufacture of goods comparable to those which these countries export amended and made equal to the duties which are imposed on them in the exporting countries so that a balance between goods manufactured domestically and goods imported from these countries may be brought about.

c. That nothing comparable to the treasury duties (on price differences) which are imposed on domestic goods is imposed on imported goods, and what is wanted is equal treatment.

3. The import regulations have an [adverse] effect on industry, for some sectors have been given freedom in the use of shares of foreign currency to import goods which are comparable to domestic goods; furthermore, some of these goods do not conform to the Egyptian specifications of measurement. Many goods have infiltrated the domestic market from the free areas without payment of duties.

4. The problems which have been caused by difficulties in the factories, such as repeated shutdowns of electric current and the shortage of transportation and communications facilities, in addition to the fact that the actions of construction and the installation of equipment consume more than one-half of the investments.

5. The inadequacy of the policy of industrialization in dealing with the shortage in the trade budget. From the following facts, it is clear that our expenditures exceed our revenues:

a. Industry has concentrated in its development plans on projects which produce goods which are comparable to imported goods, and relies, for the sake of doing so, on importing a large quantity of the components of these goods and the accumulation of them domestically.

b. In the industrialization plan, adequate attention has not been paid to integration among the industrial sectors and between these sectors and others. The investment of the factors of domestic production in the development of production has been lacking, and it has been impos-

sible to reduce the reliance on imported requis'as because of the lack of connection between the various sectors with one another and in the development plans.

c. Because of the reliance on the policy of importing and accumulating the components of goods, the base of the export industries is all but confined to a single traditional sector, the spinning and weaving of cotton.

6. Tax burdens which do not encourage citizens to invest in production projects. Among these are:

a. The absence of distinction between tax rates on activities which yield quick returns and production projects whose returns take several years and are exposed to risks.

b. Funds which production projects retain after the distribution of their yearly profits in the form of profits of a stage, reserves, or allocations from which they have paid their share of the taxes which have been decided on. This money, or some portion of it, may be redistributed in subsequent years, but, if so, then it will be subjected further to the conveyed values tax, even though this redistributed portion will have already met its tax obligation, so that it should not be subject to taxes when being redistributed. The report of the council recommends the amendment of the tax law to correct these conditions [by the adoption of the following measures]:

(1) Separating the industrial profits tax from the mercantile profits tax because of its dissimilarity.

(2) Lightening the transferred values tax on income generated from the profits of joint stock companies.

(3) Exempting the profits carried over or reserves set aside which are to be redistributed or by which the capital is to be increased.

(4) Exempting profits carried over, reserves, or allocations if they are exploited in fixed principles in the tax.

(5) Exempting any part of the revenue that is exploited in foreign industrial and agricultural projects from the general income tax.

7. The absence of a temporary program to develop the factories of the public sector by using modern technology.

Concerning the Public Sector

The council's report also listed the following seven basic obstacles which confront the public sector:

1. The public sector has not been liberated from dependence on government administration and its budget has not been separated from that of the state.

2. The defectiveness of the structure of financing and the inadequacy of the currency flow. The reason for this goes back to:

a. The inadequacy of the sources of long-term financing to cover the uses [of capital] in many companies.

b. The weakness in public financing.

c. The failure of a large proportion of negotiable assets in some companies to circulate.

Among the most important reasons which have led to these problems are:

(1) The failure of the ministry of finance to carry out its obligations to finance the development projects which are entrusted to the companies.

(2) The effect of the decisions which have been arranged for the manner in which companies are to dispose of the interest from self-financing on the problems of financing and liquidity.

(3) Reasons which go back to the slowness of the rates of circulation of negotiable assets. Among the most important evidences of these reasons are the great size of the stored balance, the obligations, the gross production, design, the balance of the creditors, and the documents of receipt.

The report makes the following recommendations: that an integral program be prepared for current and administrative reform, that a study of companies which operate at a loss be conducted, that the possibility of having banks invest in the capital of the companies to the extent of a part of those companies' indebtedness to them, that the accounts payable of the companies of the public sector to the government and other companies be liquidated through clearing and a time plan be prepared for the settlement of whichever of these accounts remain outstanding, and that mercantile methods be used in dealings between the companies.

3. The economic and price limitations which are imposed on the public sector, which affect the quantity of profits earned. Among the most important of these are:

a. The determination of the kind, value, and price of some of the products.

b. The pricing of some domestic goods below the pricing of comparable imported goods.

- c. The restraint imposed on the public industrial sector in operations of importation.
- 4. The problems of development planning of the projects which lead to postponement of execution. These stem from:
 - a. Constant changing in the plan of development and reordering of the priorities in consecutive time periods or carrying over the goals of the long-term plan from one year to another.
 - b. The inadequacy if the planning studies for the projects.
 - c. The inadequacy of the executive planning, especially in regard to financing, building activities, and coordination between projects.
- 5. The problems of wages and workers arising from laws, decrees, wages, and the employment of numbers of workers each year that the companies do not need. The companies must be relieved of these problems by the preparation of decrees which are in harmony with the conditions of working and production and wages and budgets must be tied to output.
- 6. Problems which pertain to the selection and training of high-level and intermediate-level administration in the companies. The report expressed the opinion that care must be used to select the directors of the projects from among persons who have strong personalities and superior morality.
- 7. The need to raise the productive capability and prepare time programs for the attainment of the production goals.

CSO: 4802

VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION PLANNED

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] A national project will be implemented in 1979-1980 for electrifying 1,100 villages in 17 governorates, Mr Mustafa Kamal Sabri, Minister of Power and Energy said yesterday.

Addressing the Local Council of Kena Governorate, Mr Sabri said that the project is being implemented with more gusto than that included in the original plan.

Elaborating on this, Mr Sabri said that electricity has been already introduced in about 347 villages and 29 estates, and that the rural electrification 1981 plan would be prepared within two months.

The 1981 plan will be distributed to various Governorates to be discussed by their Local and Executive Councils, and to be adapted to suit the conditions in each Governorate, Mr Sabri said.

Mr Sabri pointed out that governorates which complete work on the 1979-80 projects before the fixed deadline, will begin immediately work on the 1981 projects.

The aim of this is to enhance the implementation of the national rural electrification plan before the end of 1983, at which time 5,335 villages will have been electrified, Mr Sabri added.

The Minister of Power and Energy said that another plan has been worked out to electrify hamlets and smaller divisions of villages. The plan will be implemented by Electricity Departments in various governorates.

In his address to the Kena Governorate Local Council, Mr Sabri pointed out that under the 1979-1980 plan, 120 villages in Kena Governorate would be electrified.

The villages to be electrified are chosen on the basis of certain technical conditions to ensure continuous electricity supply. Other economic and social factors have also been taken into consideration, Mr Sabri added.

Under the plan, priority is also given to villages with high population, to ensure prosperity for the majority of people in the various governorates, Mr Sabri said.

URBANIZATION OF SINAI COAST STUDIED

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 16 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] "Suez had already devised a comprehensive plan on the urbanisation of a Sinai strip which had recently been annexed to Suez governorate for development purposes according to a Presidential decree," Mr Ahmed Helmi Badr, Governor of Suez, said.

Under this plan, Mr Badr pointed out, the strip will mainly, be provided with basic public utilities as a prelude to the establishment of 13 villages to be built in an area between the districts of Ras Missalla, Mussa Springs, (Oyon Mussa) the area and east of the Bitter Lakes.

To change lifestyles in the area, Mr Badr added that two tourist towns will be set up to help exploit the available tourist potentials in South Sinai.

The first town will be established on an area situated near the eastern entrance of Ahmed Hamdi Tunnel which is currently underway beneath the Suez Canal to boost reconstruction and urbanisation projects in the whole Peninsula, Mr Badr said.

The second town will be set up on the coast of the Gulf of Suez comprising a large hotel supplied with all modern conveniences, many chalets and tourist restaurants.

Mr Badr went on to point out that the second town will have a capacity to receive 2,00 tourists a day. The visitors can enjoy themselves sight-seeing the ancient Egyptian monuments including Pharaonic temples and mines, Mr Badr added.

The Pharaoh's Bath, which is situated in Jebel Pharaon is one of the most important tourist aspects in the area. Its natural sauna is used in the treatment of rheumatic ailments. The natural Mussa Springs and the St Catherine Monastery are also of unmatched tourist values Mr Badr said.

The tourist revenues will be used in financing the implementation of development projects which are to be, principally, accomplished to encourage the people settle down and exploit the natural resources in South Sinai, Mr Badr added.

EGYPT, ROMANIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 18 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] 'Romania fully supports the current Egyptian efforts to establish peace in the Middle East and is interested in enhancing economic cooperation with Egypt Dr Hamed el Sayeh, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, said upon his arrival yesterday from Bucharest.

Dr el Sayeh who has been on an eight-day visit to Romania, was received by president Nicolai Ceaucescu who reaffirmed Romania's support to Egypt.

During his visit to Romania Dr El Sayeh attended the 11th round of meetings of the Egyptian-Romanian Economic Cooperation Committee.

The meetings resulted in signing a new economic agreement between the two countries, under which the volume of trade between the two countries should reach LE 800 million.

The two countries also signed an agreement for establishing an agro-industrial complex over 10,000 feddans which will be reclaimed in Nubaria West at a cost of LE 20 million Dr El Sayeh said.

Dr El Sayeh added that the Committee adopted various joint economic ventures in fields of industry, mining and road and maritime transport.

Tractors

Foremost among these joint ventures, Dr Sayeh said, is the establishment of a maintenance and service station for the 14,000 Romanian tractors, now operating in Egypt, meanwhile, discussions are still going on for setting up a factory for manufacturing Romanian tractors.

In an attempt to help solve the housing crisis the two countries agreed to use the \$41 million Romanian loan to Egypt in establishing a factory for turning out 400,000 iron bars for reinforced concrete annually, a prefabricated houses factory and a cement factory.

Dr El Sayeh added that the Romanian government has made clear its willingness to cooperate with Egypt in oil-prospecting and petro-chemical industries.

In conclusion, Dr El Sayeh said that such constructive results of the meetings of the Egyptian-Romanian Economic Cooperation Committee will certainly help boost the Egyptian economy.

CSO: 4820

REGULATIONS REPORTED ON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, ELECTIONS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 1 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] In the press and radio conference Hashem Sabaghiyan, minister of interior, put some information at the disposal of the mass media on publishing the bill regarding a constitutional assembly to study the (new) constitution, the number of representatives at the assembly and the election day itself. The minister of interior said: The topic of discussion today is the bill for the elections for a constitutional assembly to finalize the study of Iran's Islamic Republic constitution.

The bill which had been prepared under the supervision of the minister of state and revolutionary planning was approved by the Council of Ministers and later by the Revolutionary Council, making it a legal bill. The bill consists of eight chapters and 41 articles. It was published in detail by the press and it indicates that the total number of the representatives should be 73 persons including representatives elected from the provinces. The Province of Tehran will have the majority of the representatives—that is, 10 representatives—and other provinces will have up to one representative.

The 73 representatives are allocated based on the population. Up to 500,000 people will have one representative and for every additional 500,000 people there will be another representative. Of course another criteria has also been considered and that is the geographic situation of the province and its measurement.

Minimum Age Standard

The general specifications of this bill covers the qualifications of the voters who should not be less than 16 years of age; they should be Iranian citizens; and they should not be deprived of some or all of the social rights. The candidates should be Iranian citizens who accept the regime of Islamic Republic and are faithful to it. The candidate should be at least 30 years old and be known for his political, economic, geographic and social circumstances. The candidate should be aware of the region's geographical features. He should not be deprived from some or all of the social rights. This is an overview of what is included in the act.

Elections will take place the first week of Mordad [23 July-28 July]. We hope that with the cooperation of all cadres of the Ministry of Interior in the capital city and the provinces we would hold the elections with God's will on the first week of Mordad [23-28 July]. The elections will take place over a period of 10 hours in the same day. The four minority religious groups in Iran will each have one representative. The Jews, Zoroastrian, Christians, Assyrian, Chaldean, will each have one representative. With four representatives from religious minorities and 69 representatives from the provinces we will totally have 73 representatives.

The Location of Constitutional Assembly

The location of the assembly will be the previous Senate building. The draft which will be presented to the assembly is the one which has already been published by the newspapers. In addition, the people's comments sent to the office at the Senate during this period of time which are being collected and combined will be put at the disposal of the assembly. The assembly will decide on every article of the constitution and approve it by two-thirds of the votes. We hope that a constitutional law which would be in the dignity of this great Islamic revolution will be compiled as commemoration for the history of our revolution.

Concerning the minimum age of voters, the minister of interior said: Generally at the age of 16 the mental growth has almost reached its maturity and someone who is 16 years old can decide about his future and that is why he has been given the right to vote, so that the representatives who are elected would be the representatives of the majority of the people who have the right to vote.

The Role of Supervisory Council

Concerning the role of the supervisory council, Hashem Sabaghiyan said: The supervisory council will have a major role in the election. The Ministry of Interior, which will hold the elections, is responsible for the supervisory councils in the districts, cities, and provinces. Perhaps there will be about 15,000 supervisory councils for the elections. Each council will be composed of 5 members: 1 chairman, 1 deputy and 3 secretaries. There are approximately 75,000 persons working for the elections throughout the country.

The Neutral Role of Ministry of Interior

Regarding propaganda for elections, the minister of interior said: We hope that the Ministry of Interior will perform its administrative/staff role perfectly. We hope we will succeed in insuring the absolute neutrality of the Ministry of Interior. Naturally it will have an impartial role. The propaganda for elections will have two fundamental

aspects: 1) Informing the public of the election procedures and 2) to see that the candidates have equal access to mass media for their own propaganda.

Coalition of Parties

Regarding the coalition of the parties or individual candidates, the minister of interior said: From the viewpoint of elections, whoever gets the majority of votes will be elected for that province. However, in my opinion what is important and worthy is that it would be much better if the parties make coalition in introducing their candidates as they will enjoy a greater majority and it is worthy that those who go to the assembly as the people's elected representatives for studying the constitutional law would enjoy a greater majority at their election zones. The correct way is that the parties make coalition.

Elections of the Local Councils

Regarding the elections of local councils the minister of interior said: The act regarding local councils was published by the newspapers last Thursday and approved by the Revolutionary Council. In the law the villages, districts, cities, and provinces have been anticipated. However at this phase of the law which is one of the articles of the law we will start from the phase of the cities and the provinces. We hope that the elections for the local councils would start prior to elections for the constitutional assembly.

Crash Forces

Regarding the police department and gendarmerie, the minister of state said: I believe that the internal security should be handled by the police department and that the security between the provinces and borders should be handled by the gendarmerie. Therefore, in the police department General Alborzi--as representative of the minister of interior in police affairs--has started extensive activities together with the chief of the police department regarding internal security.

The problems of gendarmerie regarding the lack of staff are being studied. Regarding fighting with narcotics and smuggle of arms, gendarmerie intends to establish crash force(s). So far they have been established in most areas. In today's interview with the minister of interior, Norbakhsh, general director for state divisions was also present. He said: The important issue of the election day is that the people who vote should have their identity cards with them. For this reason 15,000 polling stations have been anticipated to control each voter.

The Number of Representatives

Eng Sabaghiyan announced the number of representatives for the constitutional assembly as follows:

The Province of Tehran--10 representatives
The Province of Khorasan--7 representatives
The Province of Eastern Azarbaijan--6 representatives
The Province of Mazandaran--5 representatives
The Province of Khuzestan--4 representatives
The Province of Esfahan--4 representatives
The Province of Fars--4 representatives
The Province of West Azarbaijan--3 representatives
The Province of Gilan--2 representatives
The province of border--2 representatives
The Province of Kerman--2 representatives
The Province of Kermanshahan--2 representatives
The Province of Hamadan--2 representatives
The Province of Zanjan--2 representatives
The Province of Lurestan--2 representatives
The Province of Kordestan--2 representatives
The Province of Systan and Baluchestan--2 representatives
The Province of Semnan--1 representative
The Province of Yazd--1 representative
The Province of Hormozgan--1 representative
The Province of Boushehr--1 representative
The Province of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiyari--1 representative
The Province of Ilam--1 representative
The Province of Boyer Ahmad and Kohkiluyeh--1 representative

The Minorities

The Jews--1 representative
The Zoroastrians--1 representative
The Christians--1 representative
The Assyrian and Chaldeans--1 representative

9044

CSO: 4906

PARTIES DISCUSS BASES OF FOREIGN POLICY

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] In the meeting held on Thursday afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs upon the invitation of that ministry, the foreign issues of the country were discussed in presence of the representatives of the parties and political groups.

In these ceremonies attended by the representatives of most of the parties, political groups and the authorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at first the minister of foreign affairs described the goals and the country's foreign policy and the actions taken by the ministry during that period of time. He added: The purpose of this gathering is not to determine a policy for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is to negotiate, discuss and exchange views. After the minister of foreign affairs finished speaking, the representatives of the parties and political groups brought up their proposals and questions regarding the country's foreign policy. The questions were answered.

While posing some questions, the representative of Iran Party said: How are the relations, at present, with the Soviet Union? Who will be Iran's ambassador to the United States? In our opinion until the time that the hand of world imperialism has not been cut off, all relations will not be ceased.

The representative of the Tudeh Party said: Some of the principles that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has laid the foundation of its foreign policy on are according to the foreign policy suggested by the Tudeh Party. However, we criticize that Iran's diplomacy in the government's overall foreign policy is kept secret. For instance, the agreement between Iran and the United States which was published in one of the newspapers. Wouldn't it have been better if this had been done by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs officially?

He suggested that all of the agreements between Iran and foreign governments which were signed in the past, especially those which have security aspects and concern Iran's independence be exposed to public opinion. And, in general the diplomacy of Iran's Islamic Republic government which should

be according to Iran's Islamic revolution--anti-imperialist and people's policy, should be presented clearly and precisely to the public for their opinion.

The representative of the Labor Socialist Party said: In general, everyone believes that the foreign policy is the continuation of internal policy. The rise of Bahman month (Jan 21-Feb 20) overthrew the monarchy. However, unfortunately the actions that the rise of the people called for regarding foreign policy was not continued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He added: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the treasury of secrets concerning the relations between Iran and the United States. A treasury that not only the Iranian people, but the whole world needs to discover.

The representative of Mujahedin said: The foreign policy of Iran's Islamic revolution should be based on Islamic justice. We should neither administer injustice nor be oppressed. We should want good relations with all nations. We want friends not masters.

He said: Iran should be the center for the world revolution and Iran's Islamic revolution should be the vanguard of such a revolution in the world.

The representative of Mujahedin National Movement also supported such meetings and discussions and said: The victory of our revolution was due to the great role of the leadership and the positions chosen by aware elements in political groups. Then, he described the view-points of the Mujahedin National Movement on foreign policy as follows:

To have neutral international policy, to be uncommitted and to leave all of the shameful treaties of colonialism. To turn towards the uncommitted bloc and to cease political relations with the racist governments of Israel, Rhodesia, and South Africa.

By pointing out that until the time that the internal policy is not clear, it makes no sense of discussing foreign policy, the representative of the Republican Party said:

The aim of exercising a correct foreign policy is to reach economic, political, and cultural independence. If we want cultural independence, our foreign policy should be exercised in a way that it would be to the benefit of our cultural development.

By opposing to laying a fence around the country and ceasing relations with most of the countries and U.S. imperialism, he said:

Why? At the time when we do not have enough experts in the country, we are throwing out all the foreign advisors; these experts, whether American or communist should come to cooperate with us. When the administration doesn't have ill intentions and won't fill their pockets, the works will go on very well.

The representative of the Federative Republican Party of Peoples' of Iran confirmed the actions taken by the Ministry of Foreign affairs and emphasized that no one can oppose to Iran's Islamic revolution. He pointed out the interference of irresponsible authorities in various grounds including foreign affairs and said:

The government will face difficulties, if such interferences are done in the foreign policy.

The representative of the Revolutionary Organization said: I summarize the foreign policy in one word, and that "independence" which the people asked for months and years together with freedom and an Islamic republic. The people were shouting for it in the streets. That is the light that should be placed on the top of Iran's foreign policy. Regarding the most important positions of his organizations vis-a-vis Iran's foreign policy he announced the following:

Being uncommitted, that is, to be independent; to unite with the Third World countries; to provide for the national interests of the country; to fight against the interference of the superpowers and not to participate in the military pacts, to support the liberation movements. Then, the representative of Iran's Radical Movement described his viewpoints regarding Iran's foreign policy. Later, Dr Yazdi responded to the questions.

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CSO: 4906

IRAN

MP COMMANDER SAYS ARMY IS ON PEOPLE'S SIDE

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Jun 79 p 3

[Text] Yesterday morning the people visited Jamshidiyeh Garrison. In the ceremonies held for the first time after the Islamic revolution, Ayatollah 'Alameh Nuri and Hojatal-Islam Seyyed Mohammad Kazim Khansari, people from different walks of life, the personnel of Southern Fishery, and the Special Force of Black Wearers stationed in Jamshidiyeh Garrison were present.

Under the command of Maj Nozar Jama'at, Gen Amir Rahimi, commander of the garrison military police, reviewed the troops. Then the officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers marched past a student, a worker, a clergyman and a woman who each represented a class of society.

Then, Gen Amir Rahimi addressed the audience enthusiastically and said: This is the first time in the world history that the army has marched past the nation: a worker, a student and other classes of society and the flag which was formerly lowered only in deference to the treacherous shah was lowered in deference to the worker.

Here, I swear by God that until the time that these soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers and I are here, we will not permit the country to be divided.

The friends of the treacherous shah think that they can destroy Iran's holy revolution with money and conspiracies. But, they do not know that as long as the parents who blessed the death of their children are alive, Iran will survive. General Rahimi finished his speech with the following slogan: Khomeyni, we are all your soldiers, Khomeyni, we are all obeying you.

By referring to the condition of the army in the past, Ayatollah 'Alameh Nuri said: Our army and our military brothers joined the society and their other brothers and coordinated with the people's rise. In the past, like other classes of society, the army did not have the opportunity to present itself fully and express its ideas and we all know that our society's prison was not just the Evin Prison, the Komiteh prison or hundreds of other prisons. Our mouths were prisons for them, our skulls were prisons

for our brains, and the chests of the whole nation were prisons for the unspoken feelings. Everyone was stranger to one another--it should not be so. The worst tragedy is being a stranger to one's homeland.

'Alameh Nuri then referred to Iran's foreign relations and said: We remind the Iraqi Ba'th government that the revolutionary Muslim nation that Iran is awake and that it stands against any aggression. The Iraqi Ba'th government should know that the military force of Iran is not the same as the power of the military generals at the time of the treacherous shah, as the force has increased by millions. The nation stands as soldiers next to the soldiers and are ready to sacrifice their lives. The Iranian nation with its independent ideology, culture and system will not allow anyone to interfere. It neither wants to enslave others, nor to become a slave itself.

At the end of the ceremonies, a worker announced his support of Iran's Islamic Republic army on the part of workers and then the audience visited the various sections of the garrison.

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CSO: 4906

IRAN

FOREIGN PRESS OPPOSITION TO REVOLUTION CONDEMNED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Jun 79 p 6

[Text] The following is an open letter written to brother Minachi, minister of information of Iran's provisional Islamic revolutionary government:

The liberation movement of Iran's poor people has destroyed the Satan after an insupportably tiresome ups and downs.

Imam Khomeyni's presence as an indefatigable and uncompromising leader in the struggles of the brave and Muslim people of Iran made it possible for all rightful and resistful religious authorities of Islam to plant the seeds of awareness and self-awareness in the depth of people's heart and soul and awaken them from the sleep of tolerating colonialism and dictatorship. They mobilized them to the battlefield against colonialism and dictatorship.

The dear Islam which had been altered by the criminals of history and functionaries of money and power was once again revived by the powerful thinker and Mujahidin of Islam, the great teacher, Shariati. The revolutionary Islam became the idea of directing the overthrow of Satan and the basis of generosity and aspiration for the rise of the broad minded men and women against dictatorship and the giant of colonialism.

The Jihad of the sacrificing brothers and sisters suffering martyrdom and making history in every alley and district as well as while suffering the Medieval tortures in Komiteh prisons and Evin Prison--all became an evidence for the whole history to show that Islam is still able to create movements....

The revived Islam was used as the idea of guidance and the rightful Islamic clergy became planters of seeds of awareness and self-awareness in the people. The armed Muslim Mujahidin led the society to revolt and revolution.

Imam Khomeyni's presence in the scene of struggle between the rightful and the wrong and the uncompromising resistance of this great Mujahidin in the frontline of revolts of rightful against the wrong and his guidance, messages and summonings made it possible for the liberation movement of

Iran's moslem people to develop day by day and reach fruitful results in three ideological political and military dimensions.

Finally the whole nation rose and by giving slogans of freedom, independence and Islamic government, they rushed to the battle field. In this battle field, the nation's weapon was only faith of love. We witnessed what splendor the faith of love created and what strokes it inflicted upon the international imperialism and dictatorship.

The people's slogan was freedom. Therefore, they wanted the elimination of all internal reactionary forces which had dominated over the nation's destiny. It was natural that all of those forces would act against the nation and in the line of antirevolutionaries. As the slogan was independence, all of the nations, both Eastern and Western, were against it and made attempts to destroy it. As the movement wanted an Islamic republic, all of the so-called Eastern and Western intellectual communities considered it reactionary and they not only not sympathized with the movement, but even mobilized against it.

Therefore, the brave nation of Iran rose and struggled against dictatorship, reactionaries and the giant of colonialism all alone. It afflicted blows upon the colonialists until it achieved victory. During the whole period of time that the rightful and the wrong were fighting in Iran, the heads of the Eastern and Western governments supported the internal dominators of Iran and helped them to their last breath. The press, radio and television networks of these countries (besides the exceptions) all made attempts in changing the truth about the liberation movement of Iran's Muslim people. The mass media in Western countries were following the goal of mobilizing the public opinion in the world against Iran's Islamic movement, so that there would be no sympathizers between the nations of the world and the risen people of Iran. And, we all saw that they succeeded in their attempt to the point that even the progressive forces of these countries avoided expressions of sympathy and support.

Now, the satan has been destroyed and severe blows have been inflicted on world colonialism. At the cost of blood of thousands of martyrs who will always be alive in Iran's history, Iran's Muslim nation has achieved victory in the liberation movement. And you and brothers like you, as inheritors of thousands of martyrs, are in responsible positions. Your responsibility is heavy and difficult. Your problems are very heavy and naturally your actions will determine the direction.

These days, we are witnessing plots arranged by the owners of press and other mass media in the Western countries. The newspapers, radios, and Western televisions are trying to direct the public opinion in the world as if Iran's Islamic revolution had been a catastrophe stricken Iran's poor people from the sky. In the Western countries, the mass media is trying to draw an image of Iran's Islamic revolution that the readers and viewers would one thousand times prefer the shah and his family over the present

rulers of affairs in Iran. The same mass media which called thousands of brave children of Iran terrorists and saboteurs when they suffered martyrdom in the battlefields and in the imperial torture houses and wrote elaborately about the role of shah in Iran's growth towards the Great Civilization have become supporters of human rights and defend Masiris, Khosrodads, etc... and draw a reactionary and blood thirsty image of Imam Khomeyni. The same mass media was silent at the time when SAVAK was aggressing on the people's reputation, life and property and considered every liberation movement in Iran as a reactionary move that deserved being suppressed by SAVAK today writes on Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards in a way that if the reader wants to make a choice between SAVAK and the Revolutionary Guards, he would prefer SAVAK.

Brother Minachi: These alterations should not be overlooked. The attempts of the mass media in Western governments is a part of the overall conspiracies against Iran's Islamic revolution which are being arranged. Dictatorship and colonialism have been injured. But, they have not been destroyed. Dictatorship and international imperialism have been stricken. However, they are not ready to give up their military economic and political interests so easily. The plots that take place daily show this matter. Naturally, if these conspiracies are expanded and the public opinion in the world is mobilized against the liberation movement of Iran's Muslim nation, the international imperialism can more easily bring the anti-people to rule.

The mass media in the Western world which are directed by the international Zionism and imperialism are working to mobilize the public opinion in the world against Iran's Islamic revolution and it is with your confirmation and permission that the representatives of the mass media can get residence and job permits in Iran for their conspiracy network. Based on what you have said, a great number of these reporters had received bribe in the era of the previous regime. This is the best reason in order to doubt their truthfulness. Until the time that the Ministry of Information does not have an organized cadre to reflect in the world the issues on Iran's Islamic revolution as they are, the presence of foreign correspondents in Iran creates the possibility of their feeding world opinion on Iran's Islamic revolution in a wrong way. Therefore, by taking all these aspects into consideration, we suggest that the residence permit of all foreign correspondents in Iran be canceled and that they should not be permitted to come to Iran. The prohibition of foreign newsmen may create tumult. This would create no problem. The worse is that all of the mass media would once question the democracy in Iran's new system as usual and ask why it has banned all foreign reporters from entering the country. Then, automatically the propaganda against Iran's Islamic revolution will come to an end. And, by issuing documents regarding bribes received by foreign reporters, we can easily betray such propaganda and show that the reason why foreign reporters are now allowed into the country is because of their dishonesty and not because of an undemocratic regime in Iran.

May God's blessings be upon you.

Hoping for more awareness and the establishment of a true monotheism system.

With brotherly love,
The Union of the Islamic Students Societies in Europe.

9156

CSO: 4906

BRIEFS

PUBLIC DENOUNCING OF COUP AGENTS--Baghdad, 5-6 Aug--One of the five principal agents accused of the conspiracy recently uncovered by the Iraqi regime has inculpated Syria as the instigator of the "aborted coup d'etat" in a one and a half hour film being shown in Baghdad to members of the Ba'th party and some journalists. This film, produced with an audio track and in color, showed the accused, Muhi 'Abdel Husayn Mashhadi, former secretary general of the RCC, speaking to a meeting attended by nearly 2,000 members of the ruling Ba'th party who were assembled still ignorant of the conspiracy. After a speech by the Iraqi President, Saddam Husayn, Mashhadi took the podium and recounted the "entire story of the conspiracy" which he claimed reached back to 1975. According to him, the chief of the "secret organization which had planned to overthrow the regime in order to proclaim the union of Iraq and Syria and the selection of Syrian President Hafiz Asad as leader of the unified state and likewise unified Ba'th party" was Muhammad 'Ayish, member of the RCC and minister of industry and minerals. 'Ayish, he said, was "in personal contact with the Syrian president." When Mashhadi exposed an "agent to the plot" the person named would stand and was then arrested by the military police and led from the room. Mashhadi, who did not appear to have been tortured, was interrupted once when he said "Comrade Hafiz Asad." President Husayn asked him then in a reproachful tone, "Yes?" He immediately corrected himself, "the traitor Hafiz Asad." About 48 people, among whom General Walid Sirat was named as the "chief of the military branch of the secret organization," were arrested in front of the cameras. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 5, 6 Aug 79 p 18]

ARMS PURCHASES--Paris, Jul-Aug 79--During the past weeks, the Iraqi Government appears to have decided to bend a major effort toward re-equipping its armed forces. On the one hand, \$1.5 billion of military equipment will be purchased from France which will include 100 Mirage F-1's, the AMX-30S tanks, the Exocet missiles, and missile launching boats. Iraq's interest in purchasing a yet indeterminate number of Mirage 2000's has been rumored. On the other hand, an agreement is on the point of being signed with Spain, under the terms of which Iraq will receive over the next 5 years Spanish military equipment with a total value of \$900 million. In exchange, Spain will receive Iraqi oil. Further, it would appear that an agreement has been concluded between Iraq and Brazil for the latter to furnish Iraq with enriched plutonium. [Text] [Paris DEFENSE INTERARMES in French Ju-Aug 79 p 7]

'DAVAR' COMMENTS ON U.S. STANCE DURING UN DEBATE

Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Aug 79 p 13 TA

[Article by Mordekhai Barqay: "Close Encounters of the Third Kind"?]

[Text] What happened last week at the UN Security Council reflected the first real U.S. and PLO attempt to reach an agreed upon common denominator. An observer must be both blind and stubborn not to see this.

The encounter did not work out. It appeared that the ground was not properly prepared: As far as the United States was concerned, the timing was bad, and one party's assessment of the extent to which the other party had entrenched itself was erroneous. However, there is no mutual disappointment. There is a mutual agreement to make yet another effort in 3 weeks. During last week's internal consultations at the Security Council, when the rejection resolution was adopted, before it was adopted and after it, official U.S. sources said from Washington, New York and Tel Aviv: We did not talk to the PLO. Our policy in this regard has not changed, as long as the PLO... and so on and so forth. The Israeli side in these three foci had no grounds to doubt the truth behind these remarks.

Yet there is definitely justification for asking the United States: When you say no (to the PLO), what do you mean by that? [Reference to an Israeli song called "What Do You Mean by Saying No" will explain later reference to melody]. Three different melodies can be discerned in the possible replies:

First melody: We are not conducting negotiations with the PLO. This is the policy. Period.

Second melody: We are not conducting negotiations with the PLO, and that is to be regretted; we must free ourselves of the restriction we had vowed to abide by 4 years ago. Had the moderate Palestinians seen that the extremists are engaged in a dialog with us, their recoiling from the very entrance into negotiations would never have happened.

Third melody: We are not conducting negotiations with the PLO. This is a serious restraint, but it is good that it exists. The Palestinians must change their position on the recognition of Israel's right to exist in order for there to be some chance for holding talks in the future.

While the Security Council debate on the rights of the Palestinians could have remained yet another Arab-PLO maneuver with a forced U.S. reaction--a veto or abstention--this time the United States made it clear through its friends the Kuwaitis that another development is also possible. One may assume that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE moved the United States to talk with the PLO by exerting incessant pressure. The United States could also have been pushed by the target date it had set for itself with respect to incorporating the inhabitants of the territories into the talks --the end of the year, come what may. Or perhaps the United States was moved by the assessment that if there is any chance of softening the rejectionist front with the help of the PLO, now is the time.

Members of the State Department discovered to their great surprise that the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty has not yet met with the dangerous crisis they had predicted, but that it was getting stronger, that al-Sadat is not faltering, that the anti-al-Sadat sanctions are reaching the limit of their effectiveness, that precisely the most fervent opponents of the peace process--Syria and Iraq--are experiencing serious domestic difficulties as well as a mutual crisis of relations, and that perhaps this was bringing the PLO to think: Do the sanctions really prevent Israel, Egypt and the United States from creating existing facts? Perhaps it would be better to pay lip service to the United States and enter into negotiations in order to throw a wrench into the works there?

Asked by a U.S. correspondent how he interpreted the Palestinian signals directed at the United States, a Middle East expert in Washington replied that they were an optical illusion: The signals came from the United States.

The United States undoubtedly wanted to regard the debate on the Palestinians at the Security Council as a motion which will not only extract it from the forced obligation to impose a veto, but which might also serve as the foundation for bringing the Palestinians closer to the peace process, and perhaps even do so with respect to the PLO. The United States let it be understood that the Camp David accords might serve as a framework for expanding the principles of Resolutions 242 and 338 and for the inclusion of the Palestinians' "legitimate rights" in "participating in the shaping of their own future." Last Thursday, Assistant Secretary of State Saunders said in the course of a quiet hearing in Congress that the U.S. position regarding the PLO is directed by political rather than legal considerations. His remarks lit a red light among Israelis in Washington. Ambassador 'Evron, who met with Secretary of State Vance the following day, asked what Saunders' remarks meant. Vance replied: "The opposite of what you fear. Saunders himself later agreed to explain to all those who approached him that, to the contrary, even what we [the Americans] could legally do regarding

the PLO according to the 1975 understanding with Israel will be subordinate to the political consideration of whether it helped or hampered the negotiating process. Israel said later during the intensive communications with the United States that it regards the United States as obliged to object to any amendment to Resolution 141 [as published] as well as to any new resolution which would add to Resolution 242 elements of the Camp David accords outside their original context. The United States said clearly: We shall object to any change in 242, but as for the second request, it replied that it cannot commit itself about a proposal that had not yet been submitted.

However, when the United States saw the final product of the Arab motion, it said to the Kuwaiti best man: We cannot vote for such a motion. And it promised Israel: If the proposal is submitted, we shall veto it.

The motion was not submitted and no veto was imposed. The Israeli diplomats in Washington are convinced--and rightfully so--that their firm stand in regard to the formulation maneuvers yielded fruit, but they are not deluding themselves. They know that this is the situation at present, whereas no one knows that will happen when the debate is resumed on 23 August. They also know that this time, in addition to everything else, the United States does not want to aggravate the tense relations with Israel caused by the dispute over UNTSO. And this is a transitory stage.

The Israelis have no answer to the question about what the United States might do if it reaches a consensus with the camp of PLO supporters in the Security Council. Nor does it have an answer to the question about what the United States might do if the PLO, not only its supporters in the United Nations, meets the U.S. demands for recognition and negotiations. These will be conditions presented by the United States, not by Israel: Israel has no conditions for negotiations with the PLO.

Israel does not have an answer, but neither does the United States. There is nothing to indicate that it is prepared to face a choice between Israel and the PLO.

Therefore, it is very unlikely that the background for a U.S.-PLO meeting was formed on the basis of a formulation worked out by the meditations of U.S. diplomacy.

CSO: 4805

EGYPT'S RIGHT TO REPRESENT PALESTINIANS DISPUTED

Tel Aviv HAZOFEN in Hebrew 4 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Aharon Halevi Picniq: "Who Has the Right to Represent the Palestinians?"]

[Text] The negotiations on autonomy for Israeli Arabs have already begun "in a good hour..." But they are conducted without the "bridegroom in question," without the Palestinians themselves. It is strange that with the lack of power of the residents of the autonomy region, those living in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, all of them and their leaders expressed a unanimous opinion against autonomy, which they do not want and in which they are not interested. Nevertheless, the negotiations are conducted at full speed and various strange views on this matter are constantly expressed by all sides.

The question arises in all its force: Who has the right to represent the Palestinians? According to what was decided in Camp David and in the peace treaty, the negotiations on autonomy should be conducted with the Palestinians living in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip with the participation of Egypt and Jordan. However, both the residents of the region and of Jordan refuse to cooperate and even actively frustrate all this matter of autonomy. Only Egypt remains. Therefore, why should we agree to give all the rights and power to Egypt to speak for the Palestinians when it has not received any authorization to represent them?

We are very well aware of the great difficulties resulting from all this matter of autonomy and of the basic differences of opinion between us and Egypt on problems of autonomy—how to carry it out, why we got into this trouble and gave Egypt all the rights to speak in everybody's name and how we did not find the way to totally avoid the negotiations on this matter until the residents of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip agree to sit with us at the table and discuss the autonomy offered them?

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat declared and warned that in no way would he give up the two main things: full autonomy for the Palestinians (that is, which would lead to an independent state) and eastern Jerusalem for the Arabs. We declared and warned vehemently that there would be no third state between

Israel and Jordan and that Jerusalem would remain Israel's unified capital forever. If so, it is clear that there would be a big clash between Israel and Egypt and we would not be able to come to an agreement. We could have found a way to clarify to the Egyptians that without the representatives of the residents of Judaea and Samaria we would not be able to sit at the negotiation table.

Jordan's Position

The surprise is even greater with regard to our relations with Jordan. We acted beyond what the law required and included Jordan as a full partner in the negotiations. In the end it is not enough that Jordan does not cooperate, but it also sabotages the peace settlement, lends a hand to rejectionist states and to the PLO and threatens Egypt and even the interests of the United States in the Middle East. During his visit to Britain our prime minister announced that Jordan was neutral and that terrorists did not come from Jordan with its consent to engage in terrorist activities in our country.

We read that U.S. Senator Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warned Jordan, saying: "We have the right to demand that the King of Jordan, whose budget is provided mostly by the United States, does not undermine this peace, does not threaten sanctions against Egypt and does not lend a hand to the rejectionist states." But both Egypt and we ignore all the threats and virulent declarations of King Husayn against us and against Egypt and no one pays attention to the great damage that we do ourselves by giving this "poor king" a free hand to incite against us and to threaten us.

We all remember what happened before the Six-Day War, how then Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, may he rest in peace, suggested that King Husayn do not get involved in a war against us and, in return, nothing would be done against him, but he did not listen and during the first hours of the war began to shell Jerusalem. And a good thing came out from the bad and he was punished as he deserved. With the help of the Rock of Israel and its Redeemer we succeeded in liberating all Jerusalem and the holy places together with the entire region of Judaea and Samaria. Now, when the hour of trial has arrived again, he has joined our arch enemies and conspires to renew the eastern front and to threaten us with war. We must not keep silent in the face of this and we must act wisely so that he does not carry out his scheme and is repaid as he deserves.

Indeed, we know and are aware of the fact that, after what happened in Iran, where the Shah lost his crown, all the kings in the Middle East have been shaken and now fear for their skin and existence, putting up with and yielding to all kinds of inciters so that evil may not come to them. However, we too will be able to cause them trouble and to pay them back as they deserve. We must at least not put up with their evil acts and warn them that we know and understand their schemes and actions, that they will not go unpunished if they continue their dangerous acts and that they will have to account for all their deeds.

State on Two Sides of the Jordan

We found an interesting item in the NEW YORK TIMES, whose correspondent in Israel reported on something that happened during U.S. President Carter's visit to Israel and it is amazing that this found no echo in our press. The NEW YORK TIMES correspondent reported that, when Carter spoke before Israeli ministers, discussing the Palestinian problem with excitement, Minister Ariel Sharon asked him the following question: "Does the President know that the British Mandate for the Land of Israel and for the affirmation to build a national home for the people of Israel in it applied to the two sides of the Jordan, the western and eastern, which is now called Jordan, and only as a compromise and a gesture to the Arabs did the British tear away the eastern, bigger, part and created a special Arab kingdom in it in order to compensate the Palestinians?"

The NEW YORK TIMES correspondent reported that President Carter was slightly embarrassed and asked his adviser, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski: "Is it true what Mr Sharon says?" Mr Brzezinski agreed, saying: "Yes, the British Mandate was for both sides of the Jordan." This is very unfortunate. How is it possible that the U.S. President does not know such a famous fact, which even a high school boy, who studies history, knows? But, mainly, it is unfortunate that during all this time we were unable to use this fact for our propaganda.

Should we not publicize and stress before the masses in the United States and before all communication media that there is already a Palestinian state near the Land of Israel called "Jordan" and that the British have already made a division in their mandate for the Land of Israel and created a special state for the Arabs and Palestinians on the eastern bank of the Jordan, where there are vast areas for settling all the Palestinian refugees living in all Arab countries?

Should we not, in particular, during the negotiations on autonomy, clarify and explain to the whole world that the king of Jordan is a foreigner in Jordan, that he was not born there and that the British, in order to make a gesture to the Arabs, brought Abdullah, King Husayn's grandfather, from afar to this plot of land called Transjordan or "Jordan" in order to rule over the Palestinians and to give them a feeling of independence?!

Indeed Administrative Autonomy?

Let us now go back to the matter of autonomy. Our opposition, both on the left and right, including the Labor movement, unanimously claims that in Camp David Begin gave in to all the demands of the Egyptians and Americans and, according to the peace treaty and the wording on autonomy for the Palestinians, it turns out that we explicitly agreed that after some time the autonomy would become an independent state and that our claim for mere administrative autonomy for the residents of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip has nothing to rest on.

Well, the following question again arises: If so, why do all the Palestinians, Jordan and all the external elements oppose this autonomy? And again, why did we agree to give Egypt the exclusive right to represent all the elements in these negotiations, when we could have easily claimed that it was not the spokesman and that we would sit down at the table only when the representatives of this region sit with us?

In fact, it is known that we agreed, since there was no choice, to withdraw from Sinai, from the rich oil sources, from the well-fortified bases and from this vast area, mainly the Rafah Junction, and uproot our blooming settlements only because we thought that we would give the Egyptians everything that they demanded provided they left us alone on the "West Bank" and in our Judaea and Samaria. Now, after we gave the Egyptians all the above-mentioned, they again come to us with claims and demands, as an immutable law, to again create a "Palestinian state" and even to return Jerusalem to them!

Is it not possible to clarify to the Egyptians that they went too far and is it so difficult to make it clear to the Americans and, especially to American public opinion, that this represents a danger to our life, that all our security is in jeopardy and that, if all the power is given to the Arabs and the PLO, we will have no rest or peace and tomorrow we will find the footprints of the Soviets in this region and we will be on fire! We will not be too late if our propaganda is on the necessary level and if it sincerely clarifies to the world our full justice.

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CSO: 4805

COMMISSION PRESSURED TO RELEASE REPORT ON BLACK HEBREWS

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Joan Borsten]

[Text]

Seven months after it happened, a Kupat Holim spokesman yesterday announced the death in Beersheba of two Black Hebrew infants from Dimona because of malnutrition. Three other children were treated during the past year at the Soroka Medical Centre in Beersheba for the same condition, which the spokesman said, resulted from the cult's adherence to a diet which prohibits meat, poultry, fish, milk or milk products, eggs, refined sugar or soya.

Also this week, seven months after completing an extensive investigation into what the government should do about the 1,400 Black Hebrews currently living without legal status in Israel, the commission established to investigate the situation is to present its findings to Interior Minister Yosef Burg. MK David Glas, who heads the commission, declined to explain the seven-month delay. Last January he told *The Jerusalem Post* that compiling the report involved "at most, two weeks of work."

The commission was formed after residents of Dimona, where 1,000 of the cult members live in the Nitsahon neighbourhood, filed suit in the High Court against the ministers of interior, health and education as well as the local municipality. They

said that the blacks, all former American residents claiming to be descendants of the biblical Israelites, lived as a nation within a nation, accountable to no one but their leader, Ben-Ami Carter. The neighbours complained about noise, overcrowded apartments, overflowing sewers, and declining property values.

Residents of the Nitsahon neighbourhood at that time also expressed fear that the Black Hebrews' refusal to use trained doctors and antibiotics was endangering the lives of other Dimona residents. They charged that several adults, as well as children, had died from illnesses local doctors had described as contagious.

The Black Hebrews have their own faith healers who administer herbal cures.

The suit was endorsed by the Black Hebrews themselves, who are eager to resolve their dilemma, preferably by being relocated to an agricultural settlement of their own, a solution reportedly espoused also by the Glas commission. The first Black Hebrews began arriving in Israel 10 years ago.

Burg has been pushed to release the commission findings as soon as possible by Dimona Mayor MK Jacques Amir. Amir says that the situation in the town is becoming increasingly unbearable.

ISRAEL

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES IN NEGEV PROPOSED

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Jun 79 p 19

/Article by Yair Qotler: "There Is No Water for the Negev. The Solution: Establishment of Industrial Villages"/

/Text/ In Israel there is no fresh water for agricultural and economic development in the remote Negev. This year the water sources have been severely damaged owing to the drought that occurred in Israel. The implications for next year are not encouraging. Water commissioner Meir Ben-Meir says: "The water situation is terrible."

Kinneret is a national water reservoir. This year it will have 200 million cubic meters of water less than the long-term average. For the opening of the summer season a level of -209 is desirable, but this year the level is -212 and next year it will be lower.

Pumps in the Air

The flow of the rivers north of Kinneret dropped to zero--30 percent of the long-term average. A 6-meter drop in levels was registered in the region of Bet She'an. In the Lydda plain the water level dropped 4 meters below the long-term level. In 'En Kerem the water pumps in the wells are liable to remain in the air.

Israel consumes water more than permissible. Its fresh sources are drying up and wide areas of the underground level are under the sea altitude--from the Karmel coast in the north to Gaza in the south. The return of the level to its normal situation will be possible with a penetration of about 1 billion cubic meters into the ground.

There is no escape from a great investment in resources in order to bring water back to the ground for the purpose of saving the sources and preventing the penetration of saline water from the sea into the fresh layers. Money is needed to build drilling installations for the distribution of water over the sand in the coastal region.

The operation has begun only this year at a great delay. In the region of Herzliyya water is conveyed by means of drills and pumps to enrich the impoverished sources. In order to curb excessive pumping, which causes salination of the sources, the supply of flexible water, that is, the 80 to 100 million cubic meters that were supplied to agriculture in excess of the official allocations, will be stopped this year.

Cut in Allocations

In the existing situation, when Israel's meager water potential is estimated at only 1.6 billion cubic meters, what will happen to the new agriculture planned for the Negev?

The water commissioner answers briefly: "Every new settlement comes at the expense of an existing one."

This can be illustrated with a topical example: The new pipeline extending from Kinneret to the settlements of the Jordan Valley will supply tens of millions of cubic meters for the new settlements beyond the Green Line--precious amounts that will be taken away from agriculture in other regions. This year the water commission cut down the allocations approved for settlement by 5 to 8 percent. Annual agricultural consumption has already reached 1.2 billion cubic meters. The remaining amount of the potential, that is, only 400 million cubic meters, is allocated for Israel's all other needs--for domestic and industrial consumption.

Ground Water

At the first stage the 100 agricultural settlements planned for the Negev will consume 100 million cubic meters annually. "From where will this water come?" asked water commissioner Ben-Meir. The establishment of industrial villages is the desirable solution for populating the Negev, besides the military camps concentrated in it. However, in this important matter "there is no significant breakthrough," the commissioner stressed.

The optimists, people of vision, believe that the parched desert contains "vast amounts" of water suitable for irrigation. They point to the findings of Prof Aryeh Isar, who states that in the sand of the desert a reservoir of 50 billion cubic meters is hidden in the layers of the Nubian sandstone--nonrenewable ground water.

Export of Surplus

The scientist believes that it is possible to utilize about 1 billion cubic meters annually over a period of 50 years. He even dreams about the "export" of "surplus" water--about 800 million cubic meters annually--to the parched northern Negev.

Water commissioner Ben-Meir is not enthusiastic about the problematic water. "At this moment the water of Professor Isar, the amount available or not in the Negev, is of no significance," he said. The water is saline for agricultural irrigation, containing from 600 to 1,000 milligrams of chlorine per liter. The commissioner agrees that the water will meet the needs of the Negev and the desert at least until the end of this century under the existing reclamation conditions, but its price is exorbitant.

"The problem of money," in his words, bothers the water commissioner more than the "shortage of water" at the end of the century. Around the year 2000, in about 20 years, there will be an acute water shortage--about 450 million cubic meters within the borders of the Green Line alone. The computation was made on the basis of an annual population growth of 2.5 percent. In order to cover the shortage, it will be necessary to continue the policy of cuts in allocations and development of new sources, mainly sewage purification.

Sewage Reclamation

In practice, the water shortage means damage to the expansion of settlements and agriculture. Sewage reclamation may gradually add another 300 million cubic meters to the meager potential. It is hoped that 70 or 80 million cubic meters of the sewage in the Dan region can be purified in about 4 years. A total of 25 million cubic meters of purified sewage are being transferred from Haifa to the Valley of Yizre'el. Sewage purification in the Dan region will be on the "level of drinking water."

In other words, before the end of the century it will be possible to add 100 million cubic meters from conventional sources to the potential, but they are not sufficient to make the southern desert bloom. Water desalination "is in no way realistic" for the near future. From the potential of 1,900 million cubic meters that will exist at the end of the century Israel will take 1,600, Judaea and Samaria, 110 and Gaza, 120. Any additional amount needed in Judaea and Samaria will be automatically subtracted from the supply to Israel of the Green Line.

The water commissioner says: "If Shechem needs more drinking water, it will be supplied to it. It is a question of a region's existence. It is not important what the political solution will be. We will have to take this amount from our water, or from any other source that will be found."

Experts Are Arguing

The water commissioner warns that without water desalination "Israel will have no answers to the regional water problems, which will become more serious." One cubic meter of water desalted in the installations existing in Elat costs 30 Israeli pounds. As yet there is no technological breakthrough for cheap desalination of significant quantities of water. In order to use the water existing in the Negev, it will be necessary to invest vast sums in the construction of installations for reverse osmosis in every settlement.

The water situation in the Negev is now difficult. The Americans who are supervising the establishment of two airfields demand an immediate supply of 10,000 cubic meters. But the commission approved only 4,000. Negev settlements and agriculture consume 150 million cubic meters annually--"supply that is choking us"--in the commissioner's words.

Shmuel Qantor, chief engineer of Meqorot (also deputy director-general for engineering affairs) displays restrained optimism. He stresses that the development of sources in the desert, from the Dead Sea to Elat, is not connected with the national water system. "There is more water than we thought."

He believes, like Professor Isar, in the water of the Nubian sandstone. He confirms that, indeed, there are arguments among experts as to the quality of this water and its salinity, but the controversy does not frighten him.

Agriculture consumes fresh water whose salinity does not exceed 250 milligrams of chlorine per liter, as compared to 600 or 1,000 in the Negev. Saline water is now used in the Dead Sea enterprises, the 'Arad complex and phosphate deposits. It is relatively good for the industry and will also serve the drinking needs--after desalination--of the IDF, when it is deployed in the Negev, but the Sede Boqer kibbutz takes its fresh water from the national network. In its vicinity there is a local saline potential that is likely to replace the northern water transferred to it.

High Salinity

The saline water of Prof Isar is likely to form the basis for water desalination for urban consumption in the Negev, for the industry and for the IDF, but it is doubtful whether it is good for agriculture. Only special plants, such as palm trees, can withstand its salinity level.

Drilling water in the Nubian sandstone costs a great deal, about 15 to 20 million Israeli pounds (at today's prices) per 1,000 meters. The price includes developing and equipping a well, paving the road to it and laying a pipeline, but not every drilling produces water.

Shmuel Qantor recommends cautious, not bombastic, development. Ground water in the Nubian sandstone is not renewable. The level in the region of the exploited wells drops every year. If hundreds of millions of Israeli pounds are annually placed at the disposal of Meqorot for the development of water sources in the remote and northern Negev, "the development that will be decided upon will not stop," Mr Qantor said.

To be sure, many years will pass before the dream is realized. Meqorot wants to dig lakes for the capture of floods in the desert and the Dead Sea. Sewage purification in Be'er Sheva', Dimona and Elat is also planned.

The problem is not the supply of drinking water for the IDF in the Negev, which is not significant. The agricultural settlements drawn on the map are the source of worry--2 to 3 million cubic meters a year for a permanent

settlement. The pipeline for conveying water exists. It is the old carrier 16 inch in diameter that conveyed petroleum from Elat to Ashqelon. If there is an agreement to convert it, after it is washed, it will serve as the main, central control carrier that will be connected with the national network. But where are we to take the fresh water necessary for the establishment of agricultural settlements in the heart of the desert?

TAHAL [Water Planning for Israel] experts are pessimistic. The company's evaluation is as follows: The amounts existing in the Negev--the saline water to which Professor Isar points--are smaller than estimated. In order to exploit them, it is necessary to invest many resources in drillings.

Optimistic Forecasts

Aryeh Gisin, director-general of TAHAL, says the following: "Professor Isar is an optimistic man of vision, but we cannot build a secure water reservoir for the development of the Negev on the basis of his forecasts."

What Is the Solution?

Mr Gisin: "It will be necessary to import water to the Negev for every plan. The problem: rises and a meager water balance."

Expensive Agriculture

What will be the fate of the new Shalom Junction designed for the absorption of the evacuees of the Rafah Junction?

Gisin: "A total of 30 million cubic meters are needed for 22 settlements (Shmuel Qantor from Meqorot states: 40 to 50 million cubic meters for 20 settlements) in the Shalom Junction. From where will we take the water? Why is everyone being resettled precisely there?"

The existing difficulties connected with the water shortage are liable to greatly hamper the development of agriculture in the Negev. There is no reason to speed up agricultural expansion in the desert, in the sands of Haluza and in the Shalom Junction.

Can the Negev be settled only through expensive agriculture, or perhaps another unconventional thought is desirable: industrial villages, tourist camps, nature reserves.

It is not too late to decide on a period for a new thought.

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BRIEFS

SINAI VEGETABLE GARDEN COMPENSATION—The Ne'ot Sinai settlers will receive 20 million pounds from the Finance Ministry in compensation for the losses they suffered as a result of leaving the vegetable garden which was transferred to Egypt. This has been agreed upon by Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon and the settlers. [Text] [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Aug 79 p 1 TA]

YOUTH NUCLEUS SETTLEMENT—Samaría, 7 Aug—Members of the national working youth nucleus will settle on the Samaria mountain ridge about 680 meters above sea level close to the ruins of the ancient Samarian city of Sabastiyah. The first group of this nucleus will turn the military stronghold in the mountains, which was occupied for several years by Nahal soldiers, into a civilian settlement. The ITEM reporter has been told today that the settlers intend to establish at the site—located along the Tulkarm-Nabulus-Janin road, about 38 km away from Na'anya—small factories, mountain agriculture groves as well as tourist and guidance services in connection with the antiquities sites near the town of Sabastiyah-Samaria. The nucleus comprises young families from cities in the coastal plain and from Jerusalem. The national working youth organization is affiliated with the national workers' Histadrut and the Heru movement. [Text] [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0700 GMT 7 Aug 79 TA]

FUND PAVES AL-'ARISH BYPASS—Recently the Jewish National Fund paved a bypass to the al-'Arish-Bi'r Lihnan road. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that today IDF vehicles are travelling through territory in Egyptian hands. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Aug 79 TA]

TRAINEES FOR NEGEV REDEPLOYMENT—The Labor Ministry is training 5,000 people for the technical work involved in the Negev redeployment. The director general of the ministry announced that the courses can absorb another 3,000 workers. All the training centers are being run in the northern Negev and they can be transferred further south toward Elat. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Aug 79 TA]

PATROLS ALONG EGYPTIAN BORDER--The IDF is considering increasing patrols along the Egyptian border near al-'Arish and Ne'ot Sinao to prevent the smuggling of goods and equipment from Egypt. Lately there has been an increase in smuggling cases and the smuggled goods are estimated to be worth hundreds of thousands of pounds. The Israeli police are unprepared to prevent all the cases of smuggling, primarily due to a shortage of manpower, and the smugglers are probably very well aware of this. [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Aug 79 p 1 TA]

WORK RESUMED AT MATITYAHU--ITIM--Extensive ground-leveling work is being carried out using heavy mechanical equipment in the area where the Samaria settlement of Matityahu--near the villages of Ni'lan and Budrus--is under way. As will be recalled the Supreme Court repealed an order Nisi submitted by the inhabitants of the village of Ni'lan to prevent lands intended for the Matityahu settlement from being appropriated. All the work involved in setting up the settlement has been frozen since April, 1979. To repeat, the ground preparation and development work resumed yesterday. [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Aug 79 p 2 TA]

EMIGRATION RATE FALLS--Some 2,000 Israelis are emigrating each month, Knesset Aliya Committee chairman Ronnie Milo said yesterday, warning that it is "high time the government discussed the problem of yerida (emigration)." The Aliya committee was told that the special incentives and material concessions granted to Israelis returning from abroad under the scheme marking the 30th anniversary of the state, had not produced meaningful results. In 1977 6,000 returned, and in 1978 only 5,100 came back. [Asher Wallfish] [Text] [Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Jul 79 p 3]

CSO: 4820

UNIFIL TROOPS AND MILITIAS IN SOUTH LEBANON DISCUSSED

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 21 Jun 79 p 15

[Article by Walid Zahr-al-Din: "New Plan for the Emergency Forces To Confront Developments in the South"]

[Text] Since the Security Council adopted its latest resolution extending the duration of the international emergency forces' mission in southern Lebanon for another 6 months, meetings have continued between the command of these forces and the Lebanese Army command on the one hand, and between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian Resistance on the other, in order to coordinate activity based on the latest developments and formulate a new plan of action for the emergency forces, especially since the Lebanese government is more serious than ever before about forcing the international forces to implement the Security Council's resolutions on South Lebanon.

The government is doubly concerned about this matter because the situation in the southern region has reached the point of extreme seriousness, particularly in view of the Lebanese authorities' realization on the basis of precise information that the next few months will decide the fate of this region, since Israel has tangibly stepped up its support of Haddad's petty state to the point of placing 500 of its soldiers at his disposal to carry out their joint plans.

Recent meetings and contacts on the Lebanese plain in which the situation in the south was discussed have centered around the following points and questions:

--How is it possible to strengthen the effectiveness of the emergency forces in the areas where they are now present, which are known as the "operations area of the internationals"? In other words, what exactly are the gaps which must be filled in order to enable the international forces to have complete control over this area?

--How is it possible to "deter" Haddad's forces, which are directly supported by the Israeli Army? Moreover, how can the villages which Sa'd Haddad has threatened to destroy and subdue be protected if their residents refuse to join the "Republic of Free Lebanon"? The most important of these villages are Bar'ashit, Shaqra, Shab'a and Kafr Shuba.

--What plan must the emergency forces employ so that they will become able during the coming phase to advance towards the border strip and control that area?

The point which was raised along with each of the questions above involved the measures which should be taken by every force which is present in the south or is affected by the existing situation there so as to enable the emergency forces to successfully implement their assigned missions during the new extension period.

Plan of Action for Emergency Forces

In this regard, informed sources in the Beirut office of the United Nations have disclosed that the directives issued to the command of the emergency forces required them to draft a plan of action for their coming phase in light of the experiences they have undergone from the beginning of their presence in South Lebanon until the present.

One of the most important of those experiences mentioned by the secretary-general of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, concerns the fact that the "de facto forces" have resorted to continuous provocative operations against the emergency forces in their area of operations.

In the same context, Waldheim referred to what he called "positions of some armed elements which caused serious problems in implementing the international forces' missions through increased attempts at infiltrating their operations area."

The international forces underwent difficult experiences in the south, notably acts of incitement and provocation by Sa'd Haddad's forces, occasional attacks by these forces against the positions and installations of the emergency forces as occurred recently when the militias attacked the international forces' headquarters in al-Naqurah, as well as the shelling of positions occupied by various units of the emergency forces.

The forces have also experienced a continuation of the Israeli policy towards the south in its present form. In addition to providing direct military and material support to Sa'd Haddad, Israel has also persisted in maintaining permanent military outposts inside Lebanese territory in spite of the clarity of the UN resolution in this regard.

In addition, the forces have had another kind of experience which relates to the importance of coordination between the emergency forces and the other forces in its area of operations, chiefly the Palestinian Resistance detachments.

In the light of these facts, it can be said that the quest for a new plan of action for the emergency forces has proceeded on three levels: that of Sa'd Haddad, that of Israel and that of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces in the south. Moreover, the status of these three forces has been analyzed so as to

put together a complete picture of what can be expected to occur in the south, and consequently of the different means and devices which can be used to confront the present situation on the one hand and any factors which might emerge on the other.

500 Israeli Troops

With regard to the first level, pertaining to the best way to confront Sa'd Haddad, agreement was reached on the following main points:

1. The need to strive for an end to Israeli support for Sa'd Haddad and his band. During the first phase of the emergency forces' activity, this problem was proposed in a general form far removed from the prevailing violence and danger. The international forces had found that this support was not confined within any definite or specific boundaries which would make it easy to pinpoint where the sources of danger were and how great a danger existed. Then just in recent weeks, Israel strengthened its support by placing some 500 Israeli troops with transport vehicles at Haddad's disposal. These troops took positions within Lebanese territory inside the area of the border strip.

2. The danger that these Israeli reinforcements present is represented in the objectives which Haddad is endeavoring to achieve through plans painstakingly drawn up with the Israeli leadership in view of the fact that these objectives ultimately work to the advantage of Israel. The question posed in this regard revolves around determining the plans which Haddad intends to carry out and the means to which he might resort in order to achieve these objectives.

Haddad's Objectives

In this connection, it can be said that Major Haddad aims at achieving several objectives simultaneously during this phase:

--Adding some villages to what is called the "Republic of Free Lebanon."

--Constant provocation of the international emergency forces in order to weaken and diminish their presences along the lines of contact separating the forces' area of operations from this "republic."

--Provoking the emergency forces into clashes with the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces in an effort to direct the attention of international public opinion towards the difficulties that these forces create--difficulties which prevent the execution of the Security Council resolutions.

In this connection, Haddad is attempting to lay the responsibility for the failure to implement these resolutions on the emergency forces, the Palestinian Resistance, and the Lebanese Nationalist Forces.

Zionist Intentions

Obviously, these objectives meet and complement the plans Israel has drawn up for Lebanon during the current period. Observers have noted from the beginning

that the declaration of the "Republic of Free Lebanon" at this particular time did not occur spontaneously or in an offhand manner. From the first moment this declaration was made, many people, especially Haddad's allies in Beirut, questioned the timing of the birth of this "republic"! This event coincided with the start of implementation of Israeli plans immediately after the signing of the peace accords and is aimed at striking the Palestinian Resistance on the one hand and the Arab Deterrence Forces, and consequently Syria, on the other.

Since the signing of these accords, Israel has tried to make the security situation in Lebanon more strained and force it towards a major eruption which would jeopardize Syria's position. In this connection, the Zionist tactic is based on the well-known equation: "Let us jeopardize Syria and we will drive it out of Lebanon."

This tactic has gained the approval and support of some Lebanese sides which are endeavoring to cast suspicion on the Syrian role in Lebanon and to demand that Syrian forces acting within the framework of the Arab Deterrence Forces be withdrawn from Lebanese territory.

About a month ago, Israel began to put its tactic into practical application. It carried out a number of raids within Lebanon, its artillery and rocket batteries shelled several areas in South Lebanon and its aircraft continued to fly through Lebanese skies on a daily basis. In addition, its war boats maintained a continuous presence off the Lebanese coast, especially the southern extension.

Demand for Effectiveness of Emergency Forces

The implementation of this tactic has caused some important developments in two areas, the first pertaining to the international emergency forces and the second to the Palestinian Resistance.

With regard to the emergency forces, it has been noted that they have become incapable of assuming the responsibilities placed upon them. As a consequence, they have reached the point where they require more powers of deterrence, since the actions directed against them by the border militias have proliferated. This prompted Waldheim to state: "The resort to force is the last and least desirable means of the peace-keeping force. They must rely on negotiations and persuasion as the first means to achieve their objectives. However, when these means are unsuccessful, then it is up to the Security Council to study the other means available in accordance with the charter."

But the Security Council has not given any deterrence powers to the emergency forces during their new period of activity, despite the failure of the policy of negotiation and persuasion which these forces used to confront events and problems.

Therefore, it is difficult to determine to what extent these forces will be successful in achieving the basic objectives placed before them, chief among them preventing a renewal of the fighting and insuring that the emergency

forces operations area is not used for aggressive activities of any kind aside from assisting the Lebanese government in restoring its effective authority in the area.

Such objectives can only be achieved if certain conditions are fulfilled, the most important of which are the following:

--That the emergency forces be able to act as an integrated and effective military unit.

--That they possess freedom of movement and communication and other facilitating measures they need to perform their missions.

--That they be supplied with defensive weapons, along with the creation of a sufficient security area around their headquarters in al-Naqurah.

--That the agitation of the civilian population by Sa'd Haddad's forces be halted.

--That the Israeli authorities change their position towards Lebanon as a prior condition for achieving real and substantial progress.

--That the cooperation of the PLO continue, which is a basic condition for the international forces to be able to carry out their missions.

Positive Palestinian Measures

At this point we must shift to the second area, which involves the Palestinians. After Israeli aggressions proliferated, and the process of emigration of the people from most southern villages expanded along with these aggressions, the leadership of the Palestinian Resistance carefully studied the matter and decided to adopt measures aimed at heading off Israeli maneuvers and intentions by facilitating the implementation of the International Security Council's resolutions on the one hand, and providing an opportunity for all emigrants to return to their villages on the other, besides consolidating the existence of Lebanese lawfulness.

The most important of these measures was the decision to close offices in Sur, and some other military measures which have remained secret.

UN circles in Lebanon have accepted these measures with complete satisfaction on the basis that the Palestinian door has been opened wide to the emergency forces, which have continually awaited a similar action on the part of the Israelis.

Until this occurs, all those concerned about the failure of the emergency forces now or in the future are pointing their fingers at Israel and at those who are cooperating with Israel from within Lebanon.

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CSO: 4802

RECENT MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS DISCUSSED

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 23 Jun 79 p 15

[Article by Walid Zahr-al-Din: "Long-Range Field Artillery for the Resistance in Order To Strike Civilian Targets in Israel"]

[Text] During the past 2 weeks, the Soviet ambassador in Beirut, Aleksandr Soldatov, has made a series of contacts with some leaders of the Palestinian Resistance, the Lebanese Nationalist and Progressive Movement (Ibrahim Qalilat) and the Nationalist Front represented by its secretary-general, Mr Kamal Shatila.

Ambassador Soldatov's move occurred based on an order from Soviet leaders aimed at apprising the leaders of the resistance and the staff of the Lebanese Nationalist Forces of information available to the Soviet Union concerning the Lebanese situation and the Arab and international climates surrounding it.

Informed sources indicated that the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces, acting on the basis of the Soviet information, have taken a series of secret military measures in the south within the framework of readiness to confront any surprise moves of aggression by the Israelis.

Field Artillery

Reliable Palestinian sources stated that long-range field artillery has been moved and set up at several points in the south during the past week.

These sources said that the resistance has not possessed this type of artillery previously, and asserted that it has been moved to the south with the aim of striking civilian sites within Israel in response to any military actions which Israel takes against civilians in Lebanon.

Mirage Aircraft

In another development, the French government refused to approve a Lebanese request that the Mirage aircraft it now owns be traded for new planes with payment of the difference in price.

This rejection by the French prompted Lebanese Minister of Defense Gen Faktur Khuri to travel to Paris to initiate a series of consultations and contacts with some French officials in an effort to persuade them of the necessity of meeting the Lebanese request as a part of French policy based on the principle of helping Lebanon, particularly with regard to the rebuilding of its armed forces.

It is known that Minister Khuri's discussions will not stop at the exchange of aircraft, but will also include efforts to convince French officials of the necessity of providing immediate military aid to the Lebanese Army so that it can undertake the security missions which began to increase during the last period--specifically, since an army force under the command of Maj Munir al-Milli entered the southern area.

The Mirage planes which Lebanon owns have suffered some damage due to the neglect to which they have been subjected since the start of the incidents of 1975.

Some Lebanese officials refused to answer a question concerning what Lebanon can do in case France is determined not to exchange this aircraft. However, the prevailing opinion in political circles is that in such a case the Lebanese government would offer to sell the planes to some other Arab states.

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CSO: 4802

WOMEN PLAY EFFECTIVE ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYA MAIL in English 14 Jul 79 p 8

[Excerpts] Historically, little information exists as to the Libyan woman's place with regard to education; all that is known is that only men were allowed to study the Quran in the mosques. During the Turkish occupation, beginning in the sixteenth century, the Italian colonisation in 1911, and the British and French occupation, the female population remained uneducated, with an illiteracy rate of almost 100 percent. The only exceptions were the few girls who received some rudimentary education from their fathers at home.

Statistics clearly show that the level of women's education is now advancing at a very rapid pace, one that is parallel with that for males. Education is eliminating rigidly defined roles for males and females. One can no longer speak of a male or a female role, but only of a human role, common to both sexes, including the sharing in the upbringing of children, of familiar responsibilities, and of common approaches to life situations.

Still, the position of women in Libya is problematic. The vestiges and traditions of the past continue to prevail. The inextricable interrelation of the various facets of the female role makes it difficult to independently examine such factors as, for example, economic and ideological constraints, social expectations, and normative requirements in regard to expected spheres of activity for women. In Libya, as well as in most of the Arab countries, social change has been more pronounced for males than for the well-protected and traditionally isolated females.

For many historical, ideological and social reasons, the continuous separation of sexes, and the subordinate role of women, have produced apparent lags in the rate of participation in the process of change between the two sexes.

However, contemporary Libyan women are beginning to play a more effective role not only in domestic affairs but in the affairs of the country as a whole.

The field of education illustrates the new position of Libyan women in society. In Libya, education for girls is compulsory till the end of the preparatory stage. There is also a long-term plan covering the period 1972/73 through 1991/92 for the eradication of illiteracy among women. There are now new opportunities for women to choose the kinds of studies they prefer. Different technical schools for girls, such as schools for nurses and assistant nurses, health institutions, social services, and teacher-training institutes, have been opened in different parts of the country. There are also new fields for girls who were not able to continue their studies through the different schools and higher education facilities. These are the training programmes established by the different governmental departments. Women in Libya now have the same opportunity as men to obtain a higher education.

In 1970, the Government issued law No 58, which set forth regulations affecting working women. It provided for complete equality between men and women. In regards to the employment of women, the law forbade the employment of women in hard or dangerous labour and set further limitations on the number of hours and the times of the day or night that women could work. It stipulated equal wages with those of men under the same circumstances and for the same work. Law No 58 provided women with a 30-day maternity leave, additional to sick leave and the normal leave, and entitled the working woman to a pay bonus on the occasion of her marriage and on giving birth to her first child. Day care and other special provisions are also required for working women.

The Social Security Law, law No 72, issued in 1973, also contains provisions benefiting working women, stipulating that women can retire at the age of fifty-five with a monthly pension of no less than thirty Libyan dinars. It also provides for temporary assistance for mothers, consisting of a grant equal to the sum of her wages over the preceding three months; three Libyan dinars per month for working women from the fourth month of pregnancy to childbirth; and a twenty-five Libyan dinar grant to childbirth; and a twenty-five Libyan dinar grant to new mothers upon childbirth.

Law No 176 of 1972, regarding personal status, has given the Libyan woman all her rights vis-a-vis her husband. This law stipulates that the age of marriage for a girl should be no less than sixteen. She has the right to choose her husband and she has the right to ask the courts for a divorce. The husband is held responsible for the support and expenses of his wife and children.

With regard to women's political rights, the law has given them the right of nomination and election in the membership or political organs. Various provisions also have been made for the participation of Libyan women in both civil defence and in the military services of the country.

Both the women of rural areas as well as their sisters in urban centers must be kept in mind when analyzing the status of Libyan women. The majority of the Libyan population is still rural, where high degrees of illiteracy prevail. In urban areas, the situation is not very different, but the urban milieu and the concomitant increased opportunities for education, employment and social mobility offer fertile ground for a more active female role in society. After all, it is within the urban industrial environment that exposure to opportunities, increased public contact, and mass media make possible a greater awareness of the potential for utilizing a neglected, but vital, segment of the population.

Since the majority of the Libyan people live in rural areas, agricultural development is one of the major objectives. Planning for agricultural development requires coordination of both economic and social factors. The establishment of eighteen centres for training the wives and daughters of farmers in different parts of the country is the clear indicator of the serious attention that the Libyan authorities give to improving the level of participation and the status of rural woman. Rural development centers for farmers' daughters and wives are considered major accomplishments, and are of great importance to development planning, especially as they relate to social and cultural advancement.

The great success of these centers encouraged Libyan-administrators to open new ones in the remote areas of the country. Women's organizations, and especially the Libyan Arab Women's Union, have received a great deal of attention, as well as moral and material support, from the authorities. This has placed the Union in a position to undertake several progressive programmes in the cause of improving the status of women in every corner of the country and in the cause of building a new Libyan society.

Available statistical data indicate that tangible progress has been made in incorporating Libyan Arab women into the development process. However, as is the case with all the women in the world, both from developing countries and developed countries, the problems ahead are still serious. The road before us remains arduous for the women of my country. However, with awareness and understanding on the part of the authorities and with each woman's own self-confidence in her ability to assume the necessary responsibilities in the service for her country, and in eliminating backwardness, there can be no doubt that we, both men and women, shall together build our country, Libya.

CSO: 4820

MOROCCAN MINISTER ON PALESTINE PROBLEM, FOREIGN RELATIONS, SAHARA

Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 31 Jul 79 p 20 LD

[Interview granted by Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta to Mahbub al-'Abdallah in Rabat--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] When will King Hassan II in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Jerusalem make a tour of the Arab countries?

[Answer] His majesty the king is strongly desirous of taking action in this direction but so far no date has been set for these visits. However, it can be said that he wishes to do so and the visits would probably take place after the forthcoming meeting of the Jerusalem Committee to be held in September prior to the UN General Assembly Session.

[Question] How do you evaluate Morocco's role in the Arab community and its participation in Arab problems before and after the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad and the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty?

[Answer] In our Arab stand we proceed from two basic principles: First, that the Palestine problem and the problem of the Palestinian people, their return to their usurped soil and the establishment on it of their independent state is something basic, and, second, that Morocco is committed to the resolutions adopted at the Rabat summit in October 1974 which are based on three principles which, briefly put, are as follows:

1. That the Palestinian problem is a basic problem, that a Palestinian state must be established and that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
2. That there can be no solution in the area without Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied by force in 1967, including Jerusalem.

3. That no partial or unilateral solution can be adopted because such a solution can be neither durable nor effective.

When President al-Sadat visited Jerusalem our stand was the same as the stand of our Arab brothers in that we had no knowledge of this action. But we tried to look at what al-Sadat said in his speech to the Knesset as possibly compatible with our commitments to which I have just referred.

However, when the Baghdad summit was held and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was signed it transpired that the principles of such commitments had not been respected.

Our stand, which always aims at maintaining the unity of the Arab ranks and the fulfillment of such commitments, was our reason for joining the group of Arab countries in the plan devised to confront this situation. We declared that we are committed to such a plan and indeed we have implemented all the Baghdad resolutions and are still within the Arab group continuing to implement them.

[Question] What is the reason for the great U.S. interest in Morocco at this time in particular?

[Answer] I personally cannot say that there is particular interest. The United States is a country with an international role and worldwide responsibilities. It has bilateral relations with many countries, including Morocco. These relations are now passing through a stage which we hope will be positive for Morocco and for the Arab nation in general. There were some difficulties in the past regarding U.S. views on the problem of West Sahara after its liberation as well as regarding the arms which Morocco buys from the United States, but matters have now been straightened out and are proceeding normally.

[Question] How about your relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Our relations with the Soviet Union are good. In our foreign relations we proceed from the principle of nonalignment with any of the major blocs.

We would like to have relations in all fields, particularly the economic, trade and cultural fields, with all countries, regardless of ideological differences. We have important trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, including the agreement on phosphate extraction and processing.

We also have interests in sea fishing. These agreements are substantially important for the development of our economy and for maintaining normal relations with the Soviet Union.

[Question] What developments are there in the West Sahara problem in light of Arab, African and international mediation, and what are Morocco's demands in this regard?

[Answer] With regard to the Sahara you must know that this concerns the restoration of a Moroccan territory that was occupied by a colonizing state. The land has been liberated after a bitter struggle waged by the Moroccan people and the inhabitants of these desert regions in particular, with the support of their brethren in the northern area. This was done in accordance with international resolutions and UN Charter provisions and after the matter had been put to the Arab countries at the Rabat summit in 1974. All parties then expressed their views on the matter—including Algeria, on whose behalf spoke the late president, Houari Boumediene.

Subsequently a group of people whom, it transpired, were armed and supported by Algeria launched repeated attacks against national Moroccan soil and national Mauritanian soil. As a result, the OAU was faced with the problem of tension in the area arising from this situation.

When the matter was put to the [UN] Security Council it dealt with aggression committed on Moroccan soil beyond the desert regions. Our primary aim was to put the case into its true perspective and to draw public opinion's attention to the dangers involved and to the imminent explosion.

During the council debate President Numayri, in his capacity as OAU chairman and speaking on behalf of the committee of wise men, appealed to King Hassan to withdraw Morocco's complaint so that the problem would remain within an African framework. Indeed Morocco responded to this appeal and asked the council not to reach any decision on the complaint.

As for the situation in general, we regret how it is because the Algerian brothers have no justification for the sabotage operations they are carrying out.

Although Morocco has shown patience and courage, I am afraid that if these attacks continue the situation will explode.

We also regret to see this part of the Arab homeland preoccupied with side issues that will benefit neither the area nor the major Arab problems.

CSO: 4402

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA ANNOUNCES AMNESTY FOR ACHOUR, OTHERS

Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Tunisian people today in Monastir celebrated the birthday of President Bourguiba who is attending the grandiose ceremonies held on the occasion of this happy event. A crowded meeting was held on this occasion in the conference hall in Monastir, at which the great combatant gave the following address:

[Bourguiba--begin recording] On the occasion of this memorable day, I have decided to grant a presidential amnesty to nine people in Borj Roumi prison. They are: Habib Achour [applause]--Zain al-Abidine ben Ali [director of the police] is going to Borj Roumi to let him out. I have been informed that he is suffering from high blood pressure [words indistinct]. He will take him to his home in El Menzah with his family and children. He was condemned to 10 years hard labor [words indistinct], Ahmed ben Othman Redaoui, condemned to [words indistinct]; Houreddine Ben Kheder, condemned to 12 years.

Mohamed Rached Bellaloune, agricultural engineer, condemned to 12 years in jail; Gilbert Naccache, [words indistinct]; Mohamed Salah Cherif, condemned to 8 years; [words indistinct] Othman Ben Brahim Alouane, who had left college, from Kairouan, condemned to 6 years and 4 months; Ahmed Farhoud, a student who had left college [words indistinct], actually he was due to leave jail in 1980, but he will leave today. [applause]

These are the persons to whom I have granted presidential amnesty. At this precise moment of my address, they have already left prison and gone home. [applause] I hope they will realize the importance of this presidential pardon and that they will not revert to their former activities, because in such an event we will be obliged to take them back to prison again.

CSO: 4402

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DATE FILMED

Aug 24, 1979

